



The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1913.

Announcement of the December "Antiquary" will be found on page 2 in front.

Notes of the Month.

Two weeks' diggings in September in the vicinity of the Roman fort at Gellygaer, Glamorgan, under the direction of Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., and the Rev. T. J. Jones, the Rector, gave results of unexpected interest. The former suspected that the Rectory and the adjacent field, known as the Lawn, were on the site of a north-east annexe, and this was put to the test of the spade. Ten trenches proved that it was a smooth gravelled tract, bounded on the south-west by the end of the fort, on the south-east by a large V-shaped ditch, and on the north-east by the brow of the declivity to Nant Cylla. Probably the north-west was closed in by another ditch, but this could not be ascertained, as the Rectory stands on the site. Mr. Ward is of opinion that this was the drill-ground.

About 170 feet to the north-west of the fort was traced the outline of a large oblong enclosure, marked by a faint ridge and broad hollow. A trench across these proved that they mark the line of a much spread-out earth rampart, and two V-shaped ditches, each about 11 feet wide, and separated by an interval of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The enclosure is nearly double the size of the adjacent fort, and there are faint indications of at least two entrances, the one in the centre of one

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end, and the other some distance from the centre of one of the sides. Three trenches in the interior failed to show the slightest traces of occupation beyond one small fragment of Gaulish redglaze, which may have been a stray from the fort. This suggests a temporary camp, but the strength of the defences implies an intention of a prolonged occupation. Pending the outcome of further excavations, Mr. Ward suggests that it was a fort abandoned before it was finished.

In digging a grave in the new extension of the churchyard, adjoining the south-east annexe, which contained *inter alia* the baths, masonry and burnt earth were brought to light. The site round the grave was excavated, and disclosed the remains of a square potter's or tile-maker's kiln, of precisely similar construction to those recently discovered by Mr. Arthur Acton at Holt, Denbighshire. There was evidence that both red roofing-tiles and coarse red pottery had been fired in the kiln. Curiously, the grave had been sunk in the midst of the furnace. These various discoveries add new and important interest to the series of excavations conducted by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society at Gellygaer since 1899.

We are glad to hear that the owner of the Weeting Estate, Norfolk, has granted permission to the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia to conduct excavations at Grime's Graves between January 1 and June 1, 1914, with the stipulation that the estate authorities shall be consulted as to the disposal to public institutions of any articles of interest which may be found.

Grime's Graves consist of about 250 hollows, a few of which were superficially examined in 1852, and one was thoroughly investigated in 1870 by Canon Greenwell, who found that the hollows were the openings of shafts sunk to a depth of about 40 feet to obtain flint from the chalk. The numerous relics found by Canon Greenwell proved that the flint-workings were prehistoric, and share with those at Cissbury the distinction of being the most important in England. Our knowledge of the Graves is derived from the excavation of one pit out of 250

over forty years ago. During that time there have been great developments in pre-historic archaeology, and the importance of implements of the "Cissbury" type (found at Grime's Graves), has been greatly increased by the suggestion of Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., that they are culturally analogous to those of Aurignacian age found on the Continent.

It is estimated that about £150 will be needed to conduct the excavations, which may furnish most valuable information as to the age of Grime's Graves, and the fauna and culture associated therewith. The excavations will be in charge of a number of skilled investigators, and it is hoped that a full account of the results attained will be published and sent to each subscriber. Donations may be sent to the hon. secretary, Mr. W. G. Clarke, 12, St. Philip's Road, Norwich.

The Historical Medical Museum at 54a, Wigmore Street, W., was closed on October 31. It is proposed to reopen it in its permanent form in the spring of next year.

Some interesting discoveries have been made on the site of the Roman settlement at Kenchester, near Hereford, where excavations, carried out by the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, were recently brought to a close through lack of funds. Among the finds were a mosaic pavement and altar-stone, and the site of a Roman bath and suite of rooms. In one place, where the masonry is in a good state of preservation, plaster walls go down 12 feet below the surface. A good specimen of a Roman threshold was unearthed. The ground has to be left in a state fit for cultivation, so that the excavations will have to be filled in.

A Reuter's telegram from Cairo, dated September 17, said that "The statue of Ramses II., recently unearthed by a fellah at Armant, in Upper Egypt, is now on view at the Cairo Museum. The statue, which is in granite, is a very fine one, and is considered to be one of the most perfect effigies of Ramses II. in existence. It dates from 1250 B.C., and, in spite of its great age, is

in excellent condition. It had, however, a narrow escape from serious damage on its train journey from Armant to Cairo by a fire which occurred in an adjoining truck. The statue bears evidence of this in a black mark on the pedestal and leg."

We take the following interesting paragraph from the *Morning Post*, October 3: "Lieutenant-Colonel Leatham, the Curator of the Royal United Service Museum, commissioned Mr. John B. Thorp a few months ago to re-construct, in model form, the Palace of Whitehall as it appeared at the time of the execution of Charles I. The model, which is now finished, has been presented to the Museum by Colonel Leatham. It has been made to a scale of $\frac{1}{200}$ th full size, and shows the building from Scotland Palace on the north to the Bowling Green and King Street on the south, and from the Thames on the east to St. James's Park on the west, covering a space of about 25 square feet. The view given shows the north-west corner, and the classic building in the centre of the picture is the only portion of the palace that is standing at the present day. It was on a scaffold in front of this building that the King ended his life. It was then known as the Banqueting Hall, and was the commencement of what would have been one of the finest buildings in the world, had Inigo Jones, who was the architect, been able to carry out his ideas. To the left of the Banqueting Hall is the entrance to Scotland Palace, and on the right is seen Holbein's Gate, which was erected by Henry VIII. from designs by Holbein, the painter. Opposite to the Hall was the Tilt Yard. The model shows what Whitehall was like at the early part of the seventeenth century. The long stone gallery facing the Privy Garden, the Cock-Pit, Cromwell's house adjoining the Great Hall, in which some of Shakespeare's plays were read, are all produced, while the river front, with its cluster of Tudor buildings, and the Privy Stairs have been carefully worked out. Mr. Thorp, whose well-known models of Old London are now permanently exhibited at the London Museum, has made a special study of the topographical history of the City, and he is now engaged on constructing a large model of the Tower

of London in the year 1600, which will be seen at an early date at one of our well-known London museums."



The Committee appointed to investigate the lake villages in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury presented a report at the recent meeting of the British Association on the fourth season's exploration of the Meare Lake Village, which took place between May 15 and June 7, 1913. "Structurally," says the report, "the excavations proved to be of considerable interest, and the number and importance of the relics discovered this season were greater than those of the previous year. With reference to the construction of the mounds, the attention of the directors was centred in the examination of Mound 13, which revealed many features of exceptional interest. This mound consisted of four clay floors, having a total thickness of 6 feet 8 inches. The lowermost floor was subdivided into a number of thin layers of clay of various colours, each having a baked clay or stoned hearth in the centre. In all there were fourteen superimposed hearths. The hearths belonging to Floors 1, 2, and 3 were not superimposed, and were situated several feet to the north-east of those belonging to Floor 4.



"The substructure underlying the clay was of an average depth of 2 feet in thickness, consisting of timber and brushwood, amongst which were several well-preserved wattled hurdles, pieces of worked wood, mortised beams, and squared planks of oak. The largest plank of split oak measured 18 inches in width. Near the north-west margin of Hearths 11 and 12, belonging to Floor 4, two superimposed planks of oak of nearly similar shape and size were discovered, separated by a layer of clay 2 inches in thickness. Each plank was perforated with three circular holes arranged in line, the holes of the upper plank being placed immediately over the corresponding perforations of the lower. Each pair of holes was filled by a pile driven vertically into the substructure below. The corresponding edge in both planks was cut semicircularly, resembling somewhat the arms of a settle.

"Among other points of interest may be mentioned the central post of the dwelling erected over Floor 4, which was situated near the east margin of the hearths, and a large area of lias stone discovered near the north margin of the mound having the appearance of a landing-place. Near the north-west margin of the lias stone was a silty layer of clay containing water-worn pebbles, grit, and a number of flint flakes. This layer was at the level of Floor 4.

"The structural details of Dwelling-mounds 3 and 4 were of less importance. The substructure, however, was noteworthy on account of the absence of timber. Besides a little brushwood the foundation had been increased by a layer of cut peat placed on the surface of the bog. It was noticed that the substructure under the north-east half of Mound 13 had been covered with a thick layer of peat, amongst which were patches of compressed bracken and rush."



Small portions of other mounds were examined, but description was reserved. The objects found were summarized under the headings—Bone, Antler, Beads, Bronze, Crucibles (two fragments), Lead and Tin, Iron, Kimmeridge Shale, Pottery, Flint, Sling-stones, Querns, Spindle-whorls, Human and Animal Remains.



The *Builder*, October 3, contained an article of considerable interest to antiquaries, by Dr. Thomas Ashby, on "Two Roman Bridges in Southern Etruria," illustrated by photographs, and also by drawings made by Mr. John S. Beaumont, Gilchrist student of the British School at Rome. The two bridges Dr. Ashby describes as exceptionally perfect, and says they may be "attributed to the second, or even to the latter half, of the third century before Christ." One lies about midway between Nepi and Falerii, a little way to the north of the modern high road from Nepi to Civita Castellana, but "upon the direct road from Rome to the Roman Falerii, founded in 241 to take the place of the older Etruscan city." The other bridge "is situated on a branch road from the Via Clodia (the date of the construction of which is uncertain), which left it at or near the modern Bracciano, and led in a westerly direction to

some sulphur baths, now known as the Bagni di Stigliano. That the name is derived from *Stygianum* is not impossible—sulphurous springs would naturally be associated with the infernal regions."

The same issue of our contemporary contained a brief article by Professor W. R. Lethaby on "Vaulted Norman Churches in England."



The excavation of the Roman city of Corstopitum, the modern Corbridge, begun by the Northumberland County History Committee and the Corbridge Excavation Committee in 1906, was actively prosecuted during the past season. Among the objects unearthed were forty-eight gold coins and a gold ring, probably deposited about A.D. 385, several altars, a vast quantity of pottery, a bronze pig containing 160 gold coins ranging from Nero to Marcus Aurelius, the well-known Corbridge lion, a smithy with arrow-heads, and other articles of iron. Thus a vast amount of material for the study of Roman pottery has been found, and the buildings include some of the most imposing relics in Roman Britain, as well as some of the worst walls ever erected by human hands. The animal remains are of high scientific value, and some addition has been made to our knowledge of Roman metallurgy. The museum has been rearranged, and now contains a collection of Roman remains unequalled in the North of England, except, perhaps, at York.



Bures-en-Bray, Normandy.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

THROUGH the chalk hills which cover Lower Normandy run three parallel valleys, each some thirty miles long, down which meander, with many twists and twirls, the little Rivers Aulne, Béthune, and Varenne, which, uniting at Arques, pass thence as one into the sea, and form the port and harbour of Dieppe. They rise in the high ground about Forges-

les-Eaux forming a watershed, whence run southwards into the Seine the Epte and the Andelle, and eastward into the sea the Bresle, the boundary between Picardy and Normandy. All these rivers drain the great forest of Bray, a forest of which, however, but little remains except the name; but it was once very extensive, and included within its borders the smaller forests of Eawy and Hellet, which still crown the hills on each side of the Béthune. Before the arrival of the Normans this was a Celtic country, and many of the place-names are of Celtic origin; and this is the case with Bray, which in the Welch form of *bre* or the Celtic form of *briga* signifies a high place, and steepness is an undoubted characteristic of the hill-sides of this district.

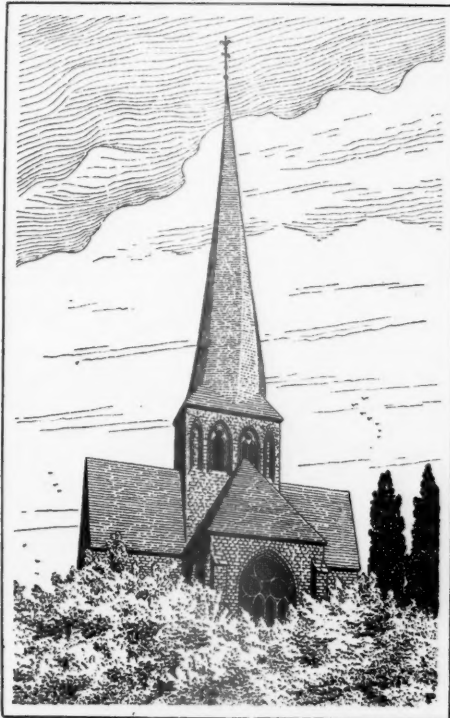
These little valleys are eminently pastoral, and but for the absence of hops from the uplands might be compared with many parts of Kent. The meadows by the streams, which with their sinuosities and back-waters occupy a wide space, are full of cattle, and the banks are fringed with orchards of cherry and apple; the hillsides are covered with wheat and barley, and their tops are crowned with the woods which supply the winter's fuel to the villages below. The produce of the district is largely exported, and the country is known as "the dairy of Paris." The cider, which is the finest in Normandy, is largely bought up by German merchants, who attend the markets for the purpose, and whose countrymen acquired the taste for it during the Franco-German War; while the butter and eggs are divided between London and Paris. The cheeses manufactured here are known as "Bondons-de-Neufchatel"; and a local writer has said, perhaps not altogether felicitously, "although Neufchatel can no longer boast of walls, high and strong, it has its cheeses." Every one of the numerous villages along the Béthune has its waterwheel, and these for their number and picturesqueness outvie the more famous ones of Surrey.

Quiet and sequestered though the valley of the Béthune is now, and its local train service is of an extremely somnolent character, it has witnessed many stirring scenes, and for long and in many ways it was associated with England. As part of Normandy,

it formed a portion of the domain of the English Kings, who had a royal manor within the Forest of Bray until John lost Rouen at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Across it Edward III. passed to force the passage of the Somme on his way to the field of Crecy, and over the river, a little above Bures, Henry V. marched from his capture of Harfleur to his great victory of Agincourt; and on his acquisition of Rouen shortly afterwards, the countryside, with all Lower Normandy, became again an English possession. In connection with the Wars of the Religion the valley witnessed many events. On the banks of the Béthune at Arques Henry of Navarre defeated the Duke of Mayenne with the army of the League; while at Bures itself he used to meet Gabrielle d'Estrées, who, they say, persuaded him to become a good Catholic.

From Burette, a hamlet on the right bank of the river, through which the railway and main road both pass, a leafy lane leads across the main stream and a backwater by the waterwheel and watering place for cattle into Bures, where, perched upon a little knoll above the orchards, we come to its spire-crowned church. Save this there are but few marks of antiquity about the village, yet Bures was at one time a very important place. Its castle, garrisoned by English and Bretons, resisted an attack made upon it by Baldwin VII. of Flanders in 1119; and it was a favourite residence both with Richard and John of England, who kept Christmas here with the state and festivities of those gorgeous times. But with the departure of the English from Normandy, decay fell on the place. Its castle became ruined, and no one rebuilt it; but its crowning misfortune overtook it in 1825, when it was burnt down, and all buildings but the church and the house of Desmarets perished in the flames. The origin of this fire, as related by the Abbé Decorde, the historian of the district, might almost rival Charles Lamb's story of the invention of roast pork in China; but its accuracy has been disputed, since much the same cause is given for the destruction of the neighbouring village of Bolbec fifty years earlier. It is, however, briefly this. A farmer of Bures had a fine pig, and was unable to sell it as it was afflicted with a skin disease;

but having received a suggestion for its cure in a vision, took it into his stable-yard, covered it with straw litter, which he fired, and his pig emerged from it cleansed and sound, so that he was able to sell it in the open market for a good price. He did not keep his success a secret, and an imitator, who had not received such explicit directions, took his pig into his stable, and repeated the process there, with the result



BURES-EN-BRAY.

that the flames, catching the building, spread through the village and destroyed it. But a commentator on the story remarks that, although the pig was burnt, and the stable was burnt, and all Bures-en-Bray was wiped out, the parasites still linger about the place.

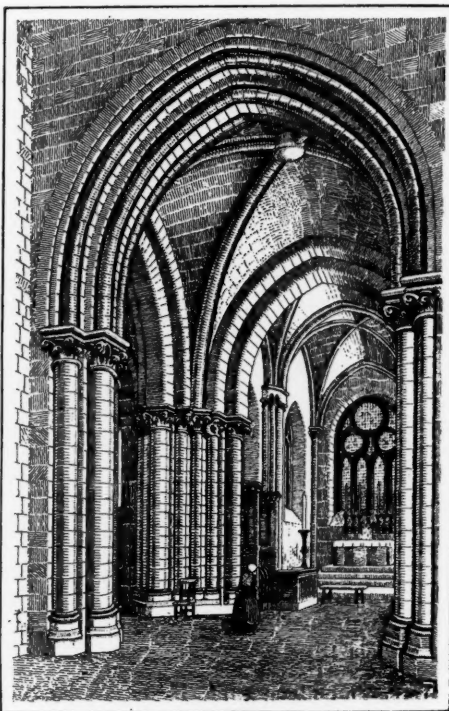
Since this happened the village has been rebuilt at the sacrifice of much that was picturesque, and the one great event which subsequently occurred was its occupation by

the Germans in 1870. The bill which was sent in to the French Government by the inhabitants after the peace gives some idea of the quantity of food devoured by these *dragons de Mecklimbourg*, and of the number of clocks which they requisitioned ; and it is evident that if the bill was paid at the prices charged, added to the fact that Germany has since proved a very valuable customer, the Burois did not do altogether badly by the war.

The church of Bures at the upper end of the village, though closely surrounded by orchards, rises well above the trees, and its lofty spire shows for a long distance up and down the valley. It is a very fine building, both inside and out, and is evidently well cared for ; and while it has been to some extent restored, it has not suffered in the process. It is cruciform on plan, and entirely without aisles or projecting chapels, so that its external appearance is very simple ; but there are evidences on the north wall of the nave, in the remains of a semi-circular arcade, of there having been originally an aisle at least on that side. On the south wall, high up, are also remains of an Early Norman clerestory ; but the nave was overhauled in the fourteenth century, when the walls were heightened, and two-light traceried windows were inserted, and it was covered with a fine oak moulded roof, waggon-shaped, a feature somewhat rare in the district. At the same time a western porch was erected, of a very rich character, judging from the slight remains of it left ; but it unfortunately fell down in 1856, and has never been rebuilt.

The exterior of the twelfth-century transepts and chancel has undergone but little alteration, and the original simple lancet windows remain in the transepts ; but in the chancel uncusped traceried windows have been inserted, on the north side of two, on the south side of three, and on the east end of four, lights. Much of the south transept seems to have fallen down in 1659, but was rebuilt shortly afterwards on the same lines. Above the crossing rises a lofty tower of the usual Normandy type in having an arcade of four arches, on each face of which the two outer ones are blank, and the two inner ones are open. This is the design of many of the

church towers around Caen, such as Berniers, Ifs, and others. From some cause the upper part of the south side fell down, and was rebuilt in bricks and flints in 1793, much to the detriment of its appearance. The tower is crowned by a tall and slender timber spire, covered with slate, which leans slightly, and has twisted considerably, like the spire of Chesterfield, and it rises to a height of over 200 feet from the churchyard.



BURES-EN-BRAY.

Our illustration of the interior of the church, looking into the chancel, will give a good idea of its graceful proportions. The whole of the east end is vaulted in quadripartite vaulting, the transepts and crossing each in one bay, and the chancel in two bays. The four piers of the crossing which carry the tower are particularly massive, the arches being in two orders, though only the one towards the nave is moulded, the other

three having the angles merely rounded off slightly. All the piers, however, are alike, and the carving of the capitals is in the best character of the transitional period. It is to be noticed that there is no preparation made in the vaulting for the passage of the bells, although it is under the belfry; from which we may assume that it was never intended originally to have more than the one small bell which served the parish until the sixteenth century, when a peal of four was presented to the church under somewhat romantic circumstances.

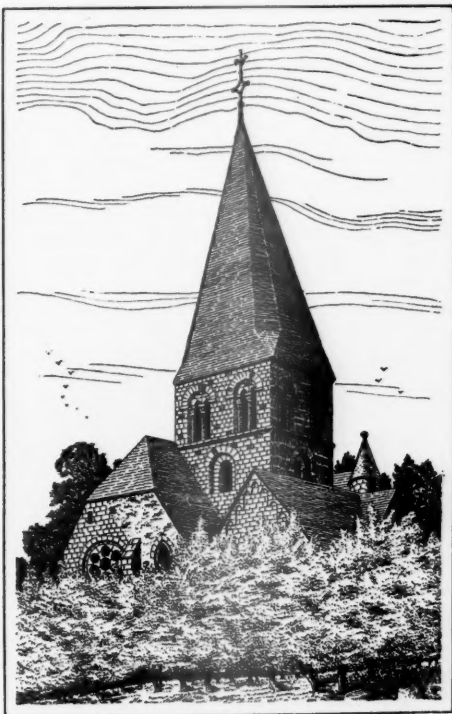
It would appear that Henry IV., while lying before Arques, used frequently to risk capture by the enemy by passing their lines in disguise to visit Gabrielle d'Estrées at her Manor of Tourpes. On one of these occasions, early in the morning, finding she was not down to meet him, he twitted her with neglecting to rise early enough for Mass, when she excused herself by saying that the bell of Bures was such a little one that it never woke her in time; and he, anxious, it is said, that she should not thus neglect her religious duties, when he shortly afterwards captured Hesdin, sent the bells of its church to reinforce the peal of Bures. Whether these extra bells brought about the fall of the tower we cannot say, but at the Revolution they were removed, and there is now again but one little bell, perhaps the original one, bearing the date of 1507.

In the south wall of the chancel is a disused piscina, but all the fittings belong to the former half of the last century; and the most interesting thing now remaining is an inscription recording the consecration of the church, cut in a stone behind the north-east pier of the crossing, and hidden by it in our view. The letters are rudely cut, and though they have been blackened, this has been done more than once, and the slab presents a very smeared appearance; nevertheless, it can be made out, and it reads as follows:

“✠ ANNO : AB : INCARNATIONE : DNI :
M : C : LX : VIII : DEDICATA : EST : HÆC :
ECCL'IA : A : ROTRODO : ROTOM : ARCHIEPO :
XI : KL : JULII : IN : HONORE : BEATI :
STEPHAN : PTHOM : ET : SCT : ANIANI : EPI' :
ET : CONFESSOR :”

Thus the church was dedicated in 1168 by Rotron, Archbishop of Rouen, who was at the time taking an active part in the quarrels of Becket and Henry II.

Such inscriptions relating to the foundations or dedications of churches were very common in France, and there is one in the church of Osmoy, which serves the adjoining parish of St. Vallery-sous-Bures, recording the date of its dedication in 1170, although



OSMOY.

portions of it, notably the fine tower over the crossing and the western doorway decorated with chevron mouldings, belong to an earlier date.

The font of Bures is of the fourteenth century, of no great merit, and has a pyramidal cover of late work in a very dilapidated condition; but the most remarkable feature of the interior of the church is an Entombment, standing in a deep niche or chapel on

the north wall of the transept. This consists of a group of nine life-sized figures, of which the chief is Nicodemus, besides the Christ, all tinted to the life; and it is not a little startling to unexpectedly confront, in the dim light of the place, an unmistakable and somewhat shabby Jew, wearing his hat in the church. The work is of an Early Renaissance character, as is the case with most of such representations wherever found in France; and similar ones may be seen in the Valley of the Béthune, as at Neufchâtel-en-Bray and St. Jacques, Dieppe. It may be mentioned that several simple consecration crosses in red and blue remain within the building.

Opposite the church, and on the site of the castle fortified by Henry I., is a fine old house built by a Captain Desmarets, the reputed founder of the castle at Dieppe, who is famous in French history for his successes against the English during the latter half of the fifteenth century. Besides this there is another good brick house of Early Renaissance work, and save these two, no other old buildings were spared by the cleansing fires of the pig.



Eighteenth-Century Parochial Relief in a Cotswold Borough.

BY MARTIN K. PEARSON.

Author of *Chipping Norton in Bygone Days*.

FROM the dissolution of the monasteries in the middle of the sixteenth century until the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act in 1834, the vestry was an important feature in parish life. The vestry books of the eighteenth century throw considerable light upon the manners and customs of the day, and more particularly upon the working of the Poor Laws previous to the passing of the above-mentioned Act. They are, therefore, of great historic value. "One man in his time plays many parts." Here we have the same characters performing other duties. Not as bailiffs and burgesses, in convivial meeting,

at the various licensed houses, granting admission to the freedom of the borough, or regulating the markets and tolls,* but in a sterner mood, as Churchmen and parishioners, carefully weighing the scanty allowances to the poor, and transferring them to some other parish if possible.

A few extracts from the vestry book of the parish of Chipping Norton, in the County of Oxford, may be of interest. On May 16, 1742, we find: "At a Vestry held at the Parish Church," it was, "then agreed that Mr. Ingram, Mr. Shortland (and) Mr. Higgins be Inspectors to the Work House for the year Insueing." Presumably these gentlemen carried out the duties now undertaken by the Guardians. The workhouse was situated close to the church, and was "farmed" for the yearly sum of £120.

The system of farming the poor was introduced in 1722. The authorities were empowered "to contract with any person or persons for the lodging, keeping, maintaining, and employing any or all such poor in their respective parishes, townships, or places as shall desire to receive relief or collection from this same parish, and there to keep, maintain, and employ all such poor persons and take the benefit of the work, labour, and service" (9 Geo. I., c. 7).

"Mr. Brown the Butcher and Mr. Nichols the Baker," entered into an agreement with the vestry, on October 23, 1758, to "farm" the workhouse for a term of four years, "conforming to the articles agreed on." They, however, stipulated "that the overseers of the Poor shall provide the cloaths for the poor in the workhouse as was then judged to be necessary for them."

It appears to have been customary for the master of the workhouse not only to maintain the inmates, but also to provide them with clothing. On December 7, 1746, "it is agreed that Edward Henshaw shall be admitted into the workhouse, to be maintained by the master of the said workhouse, and to be clothd by him." On January 26, 1745, the vestry "agreed that William Miles shall not be Admitted into the Workehouse provided the Master of the Workhouse allow him a Coat a Shirt and pair of Shooes."

* "Eighteenth-Century Municipal Life in a Cotswold Borough." *The Antiquary*, April, 1912.

Upon one occasion it was found necessary "to proceed against Jn^o Young (the master) According to Law for the non-performance of his Articles and agreement at a vestry with ye Parish for ye cloathing and Necessarys for ye Poor in ye Work House." When the workhouse changed hands an inventory of the furniture was taken. Such a one is the following:

"An Inventory of all the Goods in the Workhouse belonging to the Parish of Chipping Norton taken this second Day of May 1748 By James Day and W^m Brown."

In the Seller.

	£	s.	d.
Barrels No. 12 Value
An upright Barrel
No. 11
An Half Hogshed
A 20 Gallon Barrel
No. 6 Do.
3 Stolls
A Brass Cock

In the Pantry.

3 Shelves and a Dresser in good repair.	...	...	...
2 Dough Kivers Value ...	...	...	...
An Old Cubbard ...	...	...	...
A Leaden Salting Trough in good repair.	...	...	...
2 New Bags.	...	...	...

*In the Low Room next to
the Street.*

One Mesh Tubb ...	...	...	...
One Buck Tubb ...	...	...	...
2 Large Tubbs ...	...	...	...
One Carding Comb ...	...	...	...
One Kiver ...	...	...	...
A form ...	...	...	...

*In the fore Room next the
Street.*

3 Bedsteds 2 Matts and Cords ...	...	...	...
6 Old Blankets ...	...	...	...
5 Sheets ...	...	...	...
3 old flock Beds ...	...	...	...
A Table 2 Boxes

"The Second Room next the Street." "The Garret next the Garden." "The 2nd, 3rd,
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and 4th Garrets." "The Chamber next the Garden." "The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Chambers" were similarly furnished with the addition of

	£	s.	d.
Bolsters and Pillows, 3 Spinning Wheels
Tongs & Links

In the Hall.

Chair Chest of Drawers ...	...	...	...
one Long Table ...	...	...	...
one Square Table ...	...	...	...
2 Long forms ...	...	...	...
2 Woolen Wheels and a Riel ...	...	...	...
Cross Iron Bars in the Chimney and Stove in good repair.	...	...	...

In the Kitching.

one Long Table ...	...	...	...
2 Warming Pans ...	...	...	...
4 Chairs ...	...	...	...
2 Ironhoopd buckets ...	...	...	...
9 Old Tin potts ...	...	...	...
A Belmetle pott ...	...	...	...
A Large Boyler ...	...	...	...
2 Brass Kettles ...	...	...	...
Iron Frying pan ...	...	...	...
An Iron Cross Bar in the Chimney 2 Racks and one Link ...	...	...	...
A furnace for Beer & Grate &c. in good repair.	...	...	...
A pair of Bellows ...	...	...	...
A gridiron ...	...	...	...
A Brass Kummer & 2 flesh forks ...	...	...	...
A Tin Candle-Box ...	...	...	...
A large Wood Bowl & Platter ...	...	...	...
A Skip ...	...	...	...
Fire shawl Tongs & Dogs ...	...	...	...
Six Iron Candlesticks ...	...	...	...
14 Trenchers ...	...	...	...
A Drawing Knife ...	...	...	...
A large Kitching Knife ...	...	...	...
8 Spoons ...	...	...	...
A Meshrow and Strainen Tongs ...	...	...	...
3 Sheets ...	...	...	...

The total value of the furniture in the workhouse was £14 8s. 3d. The signature of "George Slatter" is appended to the following footnote: "I Do hereby Acknowledge to have the Goods contained in the

Above written Inventory or Account Delivered into my possession this Second Day of May 1748 Witness my hand." In addition to the furniture, there seems to have been a certain quantity of wearing apparel, for in the same year we find George Slatter acknowledging: "That the Cloathing belonging to the Poor of the parish of Chipping Norton in the Workhouse was left in middleing Repair, that I will leave the same in as good repair at the End of the Term for which I have taken the s^d Workhouse. Witness my hand." Did George Slatter imagine that his charges were like the Israelites in the days of Moses, whose "raiment waxed not old" upon them during their forty years' wanderings in the wilderness?

The inmates or their friends were permitted to provide extra clothing or bedding. November 10, 1765: "It was then agreed that Samuel Prestidge should have a feather bed, Bolster & two feather Pillows with a Flock Bolster mark'd all with his name together with one Blanket & one Rugg returnd to him upon the Death of Ann Prestidge for whose use he lent them to the workhouse." Should the master of the workhouse be reluctant to provide the necessary clothing, pressure was brought to bear upon him. October 25, 1761: "It was ordered that Those things the Officers gave the masters of the workhouse to provide That the Overseer do provide the Same And All other things that Shall be found Necessary for the Clothing of the poor and stop it In there pay after given them proper Notice to provide the Rest."

It was not the invariable custom of the vestry to force the unfortunate pauper into the "house." Many instances are recorded of the granting of outdoor relief. In 1747 "twas agreed to support Robt. Plumb in common necessaries during his illness." In 1749 the Vestry agreed "to find Jane Hugg a pair of shoes, a shift, apron and *Hand-chavif*." In July of the same year they consented to "pay the charge for the cuar of Richard Shepard."

A somewhat curious entry occurs on April y^e 8, 1754: "According to Public Notice Given it is agreed to put Tho^s Sheffield in good repair and send him Down to Bir-

mingham." A vestry held December 29, 1745, agreed that the "Overseers shall pay Mr. Mackerness's Bill for attending Ann Cross."

May 21, 1748: "It is agreed that the Overseers do Endeavor to have the Childrens Heads cur'd at the Parish Expence." June 30, 1754: "It is agree'd that Mr. Heynes be employ'd as a Surgeon to take care of John Dipple." October 12, 1758: "It was agreed for ye Overseers to provide the Widow Cornbill's son two shirts and a pair of breeches." (Four years later the same lad, "which is going to apprentice," is clothed by the Vestry, who met especially for that purpose.) February 21, 1762: "And likewise to allow Bettridge's Family Sufficient Close to Shift them." November 28, 1762: "It was agreed by the inhabitants to allow Mary Crawford Sixpence p week together with the former allowance for rent & at the same time it was agreed to allow Jane Marsh Sixpence per week." In 1771 the Vestry decide to allow "what is necessary to cloth Granderton's Boy & Johnson's Boy & Sarah Acock's girl."

Cases occur where the Master of the Workhouse provides the outdoor relief. September 19, 1762: "Mr. Rob^t Brown Master of the Workhouse Consented to allow Jane Reeves widow 1s. 6d. p week for a month to come." A new arrangement seems to have been made in the year 1763, for we read "that for the future the poor be allowed a weekly maintenance that so many as the workhouse will conveniently contain shall remain there and have such goods left for their use as the Inspectors and other Officers with the Consent of the Inhabitants shall think necessary that an inventory of what is left for the use of each person be taken separately that such goods as shall be thought needless shall be taken an Inventory of and lodged in the overseers hands that a roll be made of every person now in the workhouse that the Badge be put on every person that shall receive Relief as the Law directs." By the Statute of William III., persons receiving parochial relief, and their wives and children, were required to wear a badge on the shoulder of the right sleeve—that is to say, a large P together with the first letter of the name of the parish, cut in red or blue cloth. A

fortnight later this arrangement was put in force, and the respective sums received by each person "entered in the Poor Book." The new scheme does not appear to have answered, for in 1766 we find an agreement "to advance Mr. Elmer fifteen pounds towards his quarterly allowance upon his taking to the workhouse and the remainder as it shall be thought necessary."

Special provision was made for infectious diseases, and an isolation hospital provided. A sixpenny Levy was made on April 19, 1752, "in order to pay Michael Butcher for the Purchase Money for the Pest House Bot. of the said Michael Butcher." The amount seems to have been £19. This building, which still exists, was then some distance out of the town, but is now surrounded with houses. It is probable that it replaced an earlier erection near the same spot.

Previous to the purchase of the Pest House, precautions to prevent the spreading of infection were taken. On October 26, 1746, "it was agreed to hire a nurse to attend Mrs. Huggins in ye Small Pox and Likewise to hire a Man to guard ye House and prevent fresh People coming."

Mental cases could not be dealt with locally. In 1747 Samuel —, a lunatic, was in Bethlem Hospital, and the vestry agreed "to provide fresh Security for ye payment of the money to indemnify ye same." Maternity benefits were not forgotten, for on July 7, 1771, "it was agreed to pay two Guineas to Mr. Horniblow for ye Delivery of Charles Maces Wife."

The collection of the necessary funds was not always an easy task—"All the defaulters that do not pay their dues . . . shall be presented at the next Visitation" so runs an entry under date, April 5, 1768. January 27, 1765: "All such psons as are in arrear for Poor Levies be immediately Summons to pay the same." More drastic measures were taken in 1743: The vestry "agreed for the Overseers to Keep the Cow and Wagon for Payment of the Levies . . . for the Use of the poor seized of Mr. Dippil for Mr. Tillsey Estate."

Not only were individuals backward in discharging their public liability, but one whole district, the "Tything" of Over Norton, was in default—"Agreed to proceed

against Upper Norton to recover the money Due to the Church Levies for the Years 1762 and 1763."

Brief allusions to the Temperance Movement and payment of members are made in the following minute: "Dec; ye 26th 1746. According to public notice given We the inhabitants Do Elect and make choice of Henry Coleman, Wm. Barber, Jno. Driver, Thos. Elkington for Surveyors of ye Highways for ye ensuing year and 'twas then likewise agreed to allow ye Teams and Labourers no Ale. And 'twas also agreed to allow ye above Officers ten shillings to bear their expences in ye execution of their office."

In 1768 the education question comes to the fore. On April 3 "it was then agreed at a Vestry to put out eight Boys to learn to read & write & eight Girls likewise to read & work to be plac'd in and displac'd at the consent of the Vestry. Provided likewise that the Parents take care to send them neat & clean to School. The Boys to go to William Savage. The Girls to Mary Pasco." Here follows the names of "the families out of which the Children were to be appointed." In the same year "it was agreed that Richard Gee son of the Widow Gee shall be put out as apprentice . . . to John Woodal, Whitesmith and Belhanger, Number 22 London Wall in the City of London; be clothed by this parish and sent up by the Carrier to morrow morning."

The Poor Law Amendment Act grouped a number of parishes in what is so well known as the Union. Previous to this grouping each parish acted independently, and many were the disputes between them upon the question of "settlement." It was necessary for any person at all likely to become chargeable to the parish, going from one parish to another, to produce a "certificate" upon taking up his residence. It was a common practice of some to "endeavour to settle themselves in those parishes where there is the best stock, the largest commons or wastes to build cottages, and the most wood for them to burn and destroy."

A Statute of Charles II. allowed any person "to go into any county place or parish to work provided he took with him a certificate. . . . That he or they have a dwelling house or place in which he or they inhabit,

and have left wife and children, or some of them there."

On October 29, 1769, "it was agreed for the Overseers to Bring all persons that have not certificates in Chipping Norton to be Examined to their several parishes to which they belong." On August 19, 1770, a Vestry was held for the sole purpose of giving "Joshua Jones a Certificate to the Parish of Enstone," and on July 13, 1760, "to James Adcock to St. Alldates in Oxford."

On November 30, 1766, "it was agreed to bring an action against the Overseers of Enstone for the expense of Joseph Minchins sickness funeral &c. unless they will consent to payment of it." On February 3, 1748, "the Overseers of the Poor—viz. John Petty and Joseph Higgins produced a copy of an Indictment thrown in against them at the Quarter Sessions held at Oxford the 13th day of January Last, at the instance of the Parish Officers of Little Rollright, & it is the opinion & determination of this Vestry to indemnify the said John Petty and Joseph Higgins Overseers out of the Parish Rates for all unavoidable Expences which may be incurr'd in defence of the said suit."

In the early years of the nineteenth century it was necessary to have been hired for a complete year to a master in any particular parish to gain a settlement there. Very careful agreements were made by the employer of labour to avoid this. As an instance there is a case of a man who "set himself" to Mr. R. J— of Stanford, "to serve him from old Michaelmas 1805 to new Michas 1806, at the wages of 10 G^s which time he served and received his wages on new Michas Day 1806, and on that Day or the Day before he came to the following agreement with his said Master J— (viz.) to serve him from new Michaelmas to old Michas 1806 at 6d. per Day, and from old Michaelmas Day 1806 to new Michaelmas 1807 at the wages of 12^d, which time he duly served and on old Michaelmas Day 1806 he received of his Master J— 5^s for the ten preceding days, and on the new Michaelmas Day 1807 he received his wages of 12^d when he further agreed to serve his said Master from that Day till the old Michaelmas following at 6^d per Day and left him the Day before old

Michaelmas 1807 when he received 5^s for the odd Days, but never removed his Cloaths from his Master's House or quitted his Service at any time until he finally left Mr. J—." Some years afterwards the man in question was sent back to a parish where he previously had a legal settlement. The parish officers "stated a case" as above, but "counsels opinion" was not favourable to them. "I cannot encourage the Parish of — to appeal agst this order of Removal, . . . no fact or circumstance of fraud appears but a bona fide hiring first short of a year, then an hiring by the day separate & distinct & also to serve from the Old Michaelmas to the New. I see no Distinction or Difference in Law whether the Agreement to serve by the Day & after to serve for a definite time is done in the same breath or at different times. I therefore think no settlement was gained at Stanford."

The palmy days of the vestry have passed away; its glory has departed. The Board of Guardians and the County Council have usurped its powers; its occupation has gone, leaving behind only a wealth of tradition and association, of which this short article is merely a sample.



Some Notes on Sydenham.

BY C. EDGAR THOMAS.



ALTHOUGH Sydenham cannot compete with the majority of the other London suburbs in the matter of historical associations and antiquarian lore, but, on the contrary, is deplorably lacking in this respect, it yet possesses a few points of interest quite worthy of notice by the antiquary.

Existing for years solely as a hamlet of Lewisham, it was not until the advent of the Croydon Railway in 1836 that the district sprang into prominence as a London suburb. This event, in conjunction with the erection of the Crystal Palace on the summit of the hill eighteen years later, practically converted

the erstwhile sleepy hamlet into the well-populated residential district of to-day.

It is probable that the local history of the place commenced with the discovery, in 1640, of the wells on Sydenham or Westwood Common. From their proximity to Lewisham they became improperly known as Lewisham or Dulwich Wells, although a mineral spring was afterwards discovered at Dulwich in 1739. In 1680 a pamphlet was published by John Peter, "Physician," in praise of the medicinal qualities of the Sydenham Wells. In this small volume, which is now very scarce, he writes: "It is observable that in that very place where now the Wells are, there used to be only the gushings of waters where multitudes of pigeons used to frequent; enough to give intelligence to any observing naturalist that there was something wherewith the water was impregnated that did invite and delight them, some saline aluminous liquor of which the fowls naturally love to be tippling." Dr. Peter advised "that the water should be taken warm, either as a posset drink made in the usual way, or by mixing three pints of the water with a quarter of a pint of boiling milk."

In 1699 Benjamin Allen followed with a description in which he defined "The Dulwich Water" as "a water medicated with a salt of the nature of common salt, but with a nitrous quality and a little more marcasitical."

The springs quickly acquired fame and were variously described as "of a mild cathartic quality nearly resembling those of Epsom," "a purging spring which has performed great cures in scrofulous, scorbutic, paralytic and other stubborn diseases," and again as "a certain cure for every ill to which humanity is heir." Many cures are supposed to have been effected by the waters, while it is on record that a poor woman recovered of a terrible disease on being advised to try the water as a last resort by her physician. Evelyn relates in his *Diary*, under date September 2, 1675, how, after visiting Dulwich College, he "came back by certain medicinal spa waters at a place called Sydenham Wells in Lewisham parish, much frequented in Summer."

The popularity of Sydenham Wells, in

common with that of other medicinal springs, gradually declined, although the Wells House continued to enjoy some vogue as a summer entertainment resort. The frequenters of the Wells, in their decline, were of very questionable tastes and habits. A society of archers, established in 1789, and known as the St. George's Bowmen, eventually occupied the premises of the old house as their headquarters, practising their sport on the common. There is a tradition to the effect that George III. once spent the greater part of a day in drinking the Sydenham waters, while an escort of the Life Guards formed a cordon round the cottage. Sydenham Wells no longer exist; the Church of St. Philip, erected 1865-66, now covering their site. Their name, however, survives in Sydenham Wells Park, a beautiful demesne of nearly eighteen acres, acquired by the L.C.C. some years since at a cost of over £7,000.

The chapel at Sydenham was formerly a Dissenting meeting-house, rendered famous by the ministry of Dr. John Williams, author of the *Greek Concordance*, and other learned and theological works, who was pastor for a period of twenty-eight years. The establishment was founded, in great part, by the widow of the Rev. John Quicke, a Nonconformist divine who had been ejected from the living of Brixton, Devon, under the Act of Uniformity. He eventually became pastor of a congregation in Bartholomew Close, where he died in 1706, "greatly beloved and respected," at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Quicke was a woman worthy of her husband, and after his death she "carried on successfully the ministry of the gospel at her own charge in a poor ignorant village, Sydenham in Kent." The meetings were held in a private house until a permanent chapel was erected about 1760. The minister was a Mr. Barron, who was afterwards succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. Dr. John Williams.

In the same year as his appointment to Sydenham Chapel, Dr. Williams published his famous *Concordance to the Greek New Testament, with an English Version to each Word, and Short Critical Notes*, which remained for seventy-two years a standard work, when it was superseded by a similar compilation by Wigram. In 1777 Williams became

curator of Dr. Daniel Williams's Library in Red Cross Street, London, continuing also his ministry at Sydenham until 1794, in which year the lease of the chapel expired. He then retired to Islington, dying at his house in Canonbury Row in 1798.

Sydenham Chapel thus fell in 1794 into the hands of the freeholder, the Rev. Henry Pratt, Vicar of Orpington, Kent, who let it on lease to Hugo French, Esq., M.D. He considerably enlarged it among other improvements, intending it as a living for his son, who was then a minor at college preparing for Holy Orders. This clergyman, the Rev. Pinkstan Arundel French, officiated for many years at Sydenham, the old chapel being licensed for the purpose of Divine worship in connection with the Church of England, by Dr. Horsley, Bishop of Rochester.

At a house situated on the summit of Peak Hill, near the Sydenham Railway Station, lived for a period of sixteen years the poet Campbell, and there he wrote his *Gertrude of Wyoming*, *Battle of the Baltic*, *O'Connor's Child*, etc. Eventually he gave up his poetical work in favour of journalism and hack-writing, which may have brought him pecuniary profit, but which certainly did not enhance his reputation in the world of letters. The annual rental of his house was forty guineas, the habitation comprising a three-storied structure with two rooms on each floor, the upper floor of which served as his study. Dr. Beattie, the friend of Campbell, has thus written of the poet's domicile: "Externally the new situation had much to soothe and interest a poetical mind. From the south a narrow lane lined with hedgerows, and passing through a little dell watered by a rivulet, leads to the house, from the windows of which the eye wanders over an extensive prospect of undulating villas, park-like enclosures, hamlets, and picturesque villas shaded with fine ornamental timber, with here and there some village spire shooting up through the forest, reflecting the light on its vane, or breaking the stillness with the chime of its merry bells. Ramifying in all directions he had shady walks, where he was safe from all intrusion but that of the Muses, enabling him to combine healthful exercise with profitable meditation."

Campbell came to live here shortly after the publication of his *Pleasures of Hope*, and thus wrote to his publisher: "I find myself obliged to remove a few months sooner than I expected, to a new house of which I have taken a lease for twenty-one years. The trouble of this migration is very serious . . . I have ventured on the faith of your support to purchase the fixtures of a very excellent house and about £100 worth of furniture, which, being sold along with the fixtures, I got at broker's appraisalment—i.e., half of prime cost. . . . If you come to London, and drink to the health of Auld Reekie over my new mahogany table—if you take a walk round my garden and see my braw house, my court-yard, hens, geese, and turkeys, or view the lovely country in my neighbourhood—you will think this fixture and furniture money well bestowed. I shall indeed be nobly settled, and the Devil is in it if I don't work as nobly for it."

Here the poet entertained on a fairly lavish scale his guests, including Lord Byron, Cyrus Redding, Samuel Rogers of *Table-Talk* fame, besides many of his lesser known contemporaries, including Thomas Hill, who lived close by, and of whom more anon.

It was while a resident at Sydenham that the idea of a poets' club first occurred to Campbell, the story of which he has left in his own words: "One day—and how can it fail to be memorable to me, when Moore has commemorated it?—Rogers and Moore came down to Sydenham pretty early in the forenoon and stopped to dine with me. We talked of founding a poets' club, and set about electing the members—not by ballot but *vivâ voce*. The scheme failed, I scarcely know how; but this I know, that a week or two afterwards I met with Mr. Perry of the *Morning Chronicle*, who asked me how our poets' club was going on. I said, 'I don't know. We have some difficulty in giving it a name. We thought of calling ourselves "The Bees."' 'Oh,' said Perry, 'that is a little different from the common report, for they say you are to be called "The Wasps."' I was so stung with this waspish retort that I thought no more of the poets' club."

That Thomas Campbell was of a convivial nature is clearly evidenced by an account

left by Sir Charles Bell, of a visit he paid the poet. After spending the evening indoors, he and Campbell "rambled down the village, and walked under the delightful trees in the moonlight," then "adjourned to the inn and took an egg and plotty. . . . His wife received him at home, not drunk but in excellent spirits. After breakfast we wandered over the forest, not a soul to be seen in all Norwood."

A year or two before Campbell migrated to Sydenham, the unfortunate poet Thomas Dermody died in abject misery in a vile lodging at Perry Vale, and was interred in Lewisham Churchyard, where there is a monument to his memory. The son of a schoolmaster, Dermody was born at Ennis, co. Clare, Ireland, in 1775, and at a remarkably early age displayed a talent for poetry. Later he abandoned himself to vice, saying, "I am vicious because I like it," and in spite of repeated efforts to reclaim him, he gradually sank into ignominious degradation. A complete edition of his poetical works was published in 1809—five years after his death—in two volumes. It was edited by James Grant Raymond, who was also responsible for a memoir. The house in which Dermody died is said to have been within sight of Campbell's window, but it has long since disappeared.

In the house adjoining Campbell's resided for some years J. B. Buckstone, the famous actor and dramatist, and here he surrounded himself with a coterie of theatrical lights, including Compton, Miss Sedgwick, William Farren, Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale, J. S. Clarke, and lesser stars of the dramatic firmament.

Thomas Hill was probably one of the most eccentric personages that Sydenham, or any other district, could boast as a resident. He was born at Lancaster in 1760, but came to the Metropolis at a very early age, and for years carried on the business of a drysalter at Queenhithe. He early in life developed a liking for books, and in time became a patron of rising merit, a lover and encourager of art, and one of the leading critics and supporters of the drama. It was chiefly through Hill that the patronage of Southey and Capel Lofft was extended to Henry Kirke White, and also to the poet Bloomfield, author

of the *Farmer's Boy*, which he recommended in manuscript to a publisher.

Hill acquired an interest in the *Monthly Mirror*, and at other times possessed various newspapers and literary property. Southey described him as "a lover of English literature, who possessed one of the most copious collections of English poetry in existence," which he certainly did, seeing that few have exceeded him in that pursuit either as regards industry or expense. In his cottage at Sydenham he entertained Theodore Hook, the Kembles, Campbell, Dubois, the Hunts, the two Smiths, Barron Field, and many other literary men.

About 1810 Hill suffered some severe business losses through an unsuccessful investment in indigo, a circumstance which compelled him to give up business and retire to his chambers in the Adelphi. Cutting himself adrift from mercantile pursuits, he lived here for the remainder of his life, deriving his income from some property he possessed in the North of England.

At his death Messrs. Longmans gave between £3,000 and £4,000 for his books, which formed the basis for their *Bibliotheca Anglo-poetica*, 8vo., 1815. Hill was popularly supposed to have been the original of Poole's "Paul Pry," immortalized by Liston, although Poole insisted that the character was never intended as the representative of any single individual. Lockhart called Hill "the most innocent and ignorant of all the bibliomaniacs; he had no literary tastes and acquirements; his manners were those of his business." It is interesting to note that even when an old man Hill retained an extremely young-looking appearance, which made Rogers describe him as one of the little Hills spoken of as skipping in the Psalms. From the fact that "he happened to know" so many people and so many things, his listeners were often jocular and occasionally sceptical in regard to his statements, but the real truth was that he had been so widely and so confidentially trusted that his information was almost incredible. He was extremely sensitive in regard to his age, which must necessarily remain in that uncertainty to which he was ever delighted to consign it, with the facetious remark that the register of his birth was destroyed in the Fire of London. He died

in the Adelphi in 1840 at the supposed age of eighty-one years.

At Sydenham, too, lived for some years Sir George Grove, the first Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company. Commencing life as an engineer, he gained good experience in his profession in the superintendence of works in Jamaica and Bermuda. He became Secretary of the Society of Arts in 1850, and when the Royal College of Music was founded in 1883 he was appointed its first Director besides receiving the honour of knighthood. A man of great and varied accomplishments, he will probably be best remembered by his work as editor of the well-known *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*.

John Scott Russell, the eminent civil engineer and builder of the *Great Eastern* steamship, was a resident for some time in the locality. He was one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects, and author of several technical treatises. One of the original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, he, under the direction of the Prince Consort, planned and organized its preliminary arrangements.

As a shipbuilder he investigated the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies, and established the existence of the "wave of translation" on which he founded his "wave system" of construction of ships, first put into practice in 1835. His mechanical activity was further displayed in many other fields, notably improvements in boilers and marine engines, steam coaches for roads, etc.

Not far from Sydenham, in the direction of Forest Hill, is One Tree Hill. Originally its appellation was Oak of Honor Hill, while to-day it is known as Honor Oak Hill. It was beneath a spreading oak on the summit of this eminence that "Good Queen Bess" partook of an *al fresco* lunch some three centuries back, regarding which is this entry in the Chamberlain's papers for 1602: "On May Day the Queen went a-Maying to Sir Richard Buckley's at Lewisham some three or four miles off Greenwich." Buckley's mansion was in all probability on the Sydenham side of Lewisham, and the hill was so named from the fact that Elizabeth rested beneath the oak on its summit. The original

oak was struck by lightning many years ago, and but the stump of its successor alone survives as a rustic seat. A tradition of greater antiquity attaches to the hill, however, for it was here that Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, experienced a crushing defeat at the hands of the Roman General Suetonius Paulinus; the sequel to which was her suicide by poison at Peckham Rye.

Early in the last century, a semaphore was erected on the summit of the hill by the East India Company for the purpose of signalling the arrival of their ships in the Thames, the apparatus subsequently being requisitioned by the Admiralty when the Napoleonic invasion scare was rife.

A boundary post now stands near the old oak stump, and this marks the divisions between the Boroughs of Camberwell and Lewisham, and bears witness to the fact that beating the bounds was at one time a local custom.

Finally, One Tree Hill shares with many other landmarks the somewhat questionable honour of having been a haunt of the notorious rogue Dick Turpin.



Norfolk Barrows.

By W. G. CLARKE.



HEN Kingsley pictured Hereward's flight from Weeting, he described how he rode "past barrows where slept the heroes of old times, Briton, Roman, Saxon, Dane." Hereward revived might still ride past barrows in Weeting, and in many another Norfolk parish, but the burrowing of rabbits for century after century, the effect of wind and rain on sandy soil more liable to be affected than when on the level, Enclosure Acts and the subsequent increase of the area of arable land, and the utilitarian farmer and road surveyor who carted the soil away to improve pastures or mend roads, have together combined to reduce the number of barrows at present distinguishable in the county, probably to a mere fraction of those which marked the burial-places of

members of various races among our forefathers. Nevertheless, I know of 125 barrows—by no means all marked on the Ordnance Survey maps—still to be found in the county, and ancient records bring the number known to have existed to about 200.

In Britten's history of the county, published in 1818, barrows were said to exist in the neighbourhood of "Creek, Anmor, Rudham, Sedgford, Stifkey, Long-Stratton, Weeting, Norwich, and Walsingham. In some opened," the statement continues, "human bones, ashes, and urns of baked clay were found. These were sometimes encompassed with large stones forming a sort of cell, and in some of the barrows have been discovered missile instruments, with implements which are considered by some antiquaries to have been originally employed in sacrifice."

There is a big group of barrows just north of Massingham, one in the Sheringham district, another in the Aylsham district, another between Swaffham and Thetford. In Suffolk, according to the Rev. Canon Raven, the barrows "occur generally near the existing main roads, the high antiquity of which as trackways is suggested by this fact." In Norfolk the reverse is the case; only in rare instances are existing barrows near main roads. In many cases, however, they are in the vicinity of ancient, but now almost disused, trackways. Barrows are generally on the high lands of the county, the northern group averaging 190 feet above O.D.; those in the middle of the county 103 feet; and those in the southern group 122 feet; the average for the whole county thus being 138 feet. The three barrows in the Fenland are only a few feet above O.D., while that at the junction of Peddar's Way with the road from Massingham to Castleacre is at the highest altitude of any in the county, being 302 feet above O.D. There appears to be none in the Broad District, none in the great central plain of Norfolk, with the exception of those at Forehoe, and only three in the Fenland. Most of the barrows are bare of trees, though many are covered with bracken, wood sage, or sand sedge. A few are planted with Scotch firs, one with beech, and one is crowned with a fine black poplar.

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It is probable that most of the barrows have been raided, for the greater part unscientifically, and those records which remain are of no great value. With a few doubtful exceptions, where the interments may not have been primary, the Norfolk barrows appear to date from the Bronze Age, and to be round or oval. Flint implements discovered have been polished or late in type, and the pottery existing, or adequately described, also partakes of Bronze Age characteristics. A somewhat puzzling feature is the abundance of flint flakes lying on the surface of some of the barrows, and I have also noticed this in North-West Suffolk. The flakes are small, with no secondary chipping—save for a double-edged saw which I found on a barrow at Santon Downham, Suffolk—and are practically unpatinated. This has been noted in various parts of the country, and Mr. Walter Johnson, F.G.S., has suggested* that they "were evidently struck off for the particular occasion."

Dr. A. Jessopp has given† some curious information as to the prevalence of "hill-digging" in Norfolk in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the widespread evidence of the practice and the results of more recent excavations led him to the conclusion that "our Norfolk barrows have *all* been explored and rifled." The hill-diggers, assisted by the clergy, utilized magic in order to ascertain the whereabouts of hidden treasure. In 1451 certain of them dug up treasure said to be worth £100 in Bunwell, and in 1465 elaborate rites were used prior to the opening of "Nonmete Hill" in Fornsett, where more than one hundred shillings in coined money were discovered. In 1886 the aged parish clerk of Fornsett told Dr. Jessopp that he remembered a hill known as "Old Groggrams" standing where four ways met in the unenclosed common fields. At the enclosure of 1809 the hill was levelled and carted away. Dr. Jessopp considered that this was a moot-hill. In 1521 Sir Robert Curzon received a licence to search for hidden treasure in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and four persons who had been "hill-digging" in the former county disgorged their finds, and

* *Byways in British Archaeology*, p. 286.

† *Nineteenth Century*, vol. xxi., pp. 40-59.

some things that they certainly had not found, to his emissaries.

Dealing in alphabetical order with the parishes in which barrows have existed or still exist, I have the following notes :

ALBURGH.—A barrow below the church was opened many years ago and human bones found.

ANMER.—There is a group of four east and south-east of the village, and near Peddar's Way.

ASHILL.—Some years ago two polished axes, one perforated, were found in a barrow 11 feet from the surface. The perforated axe, of black flint, was hung up by a piece of string over the mantel in a labourer's cottage, and the other was broken by the children playing with it. Pottery was found, and a human skeleton, the head of which rested on a ledge cut in the chalk. The barrow was made of red sand, of which 10 feet were cut through before the chalk was reached. There were said to be several barrows at this spot, but few traces now remain.

AYLSHAM.—The great barrow on Stow Heath, two miles east of the town, was opened in July, 1808, by Mr. J. A. Repton. It was 30 yards in diameter, and about 4 feet high, and was surrounded by several others about 20 yards in diameter. It was found to contain an inverted urn, covering a few bones, and another urn, mouth upwards, bedded on flints. The latter contained a small quantity of ashes, with fragments of charcoal.

BARTON BENDISH.—In Goddard Johnson's manuscript additions to Blomefield's *History of Norfolk* he records that "On Barton Smeeth were found (in moving a tumuli) (*sic*) for agricultural improvements, a quantity of human bones and several weapons of war. Nearly a tumbril full of bones was carted and put in a hole in St. Andrew's churchyard."

BEECHAMWELL.—On the Warren is a barrow known as "Hangour Hill" or "Anker Hill."

BERGH APTON.—Several barrows on White Heath were examined by the Rev. C. R. Manning and the Rev. Dr. Beal in 1854. In one field there were three, and a fourth had been removed, while there was a fifth a

short distance away. These had been opened more than twenty years previously, and urns, a sword, and other remains found, while a polished axe in Norwich Museum probably came from here. At the second examination an inverted urn of a reddish-brown colour, and protected by a large mass of rough stones, was found at a depth of nearly 4 feet. Its height was $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, it had a diameter at the lip of $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, was ornamented with horizontal lines having diagonal lines between, and was filled with burnt bones.

BILLINGFORD.—The "High House" is said to have been built on the site of a barrow in which a Roman urn was found; but when all earthworks were "Danish" all pottery was "Roman," and in the absence of the urn the evidence is not conclusive.

BODNEY.—One of two large barrows was opened in 1901. An old horseshoe with calkins and bones of domestic animals was first found, followed by a skeleton lying in a position which indicated a British interment. A band of charred earth and ashes some 6 inches in width formed a complete circle about 2 feet from the skeleton, which was found at a great depth near the centre of the mound. The unopened barrow is ploughed and covered with flint flakes and chips, which otherwise occur very sparingly in the vicinity.

BROOME.—In 1858 a barrow on Broome Heath was opened, and 6 feet from the surface was found the remains of a large human skeleton resting on gravel. On the skull was some reddish-brown hair, and a stain as though from corroded bronze or copper. It was then recorded that several barrows formerly stood on this heath, but that, with one or two exceptions, they had been carted away. Two now remain; they are oval rather than round, and the smaller has obviously been trenched. The larger is about 160 feet long, 83 feet wide, and from 6 to 8 feet high, and Neolithic implements of good workmanship, potsherds, and pot-boilers, are common in the immediate vicinity. From the western end of this barrow is a bank extending for about 50 feet towards another bank and ditch about 300 yards in length, which probably formed part of a nearly circular encampment.

BUXTON.—A barrow on Buxton Common, opened by the Rev. H. Crowe in 1798, was then described as British. Nine or ten feet from the surface a few bones were found, and near them an inverted urn covering a small heap of charred bones. There were three small urns and ten or twelve others inverted, and much charred wood and bones. The largest urn was of very coarse workmanship, and one of the vessels was supposed to be a rude lamp.

CARLETON FOREHOE.—On the south side of the road from Norwich to Hingham, between Barford and Kimberley, are four hills, probably barrows, subsequently the meeting-place for the Hundred of Forehoe, from which it derived its name.

COCKLEY CLEV.—There is the site of a barrow near Red Lodge Farm.

COLNEY.—In 1799 an inverted urn filled with ashes, burned bones, and charcoal was found about 4 feet below the surface where there were vestiges of a barrow. Fragments of urns were also found and some iron spear-heads. The large urn was 14 inches in height, with a diameter of 11 inches at the mouth, and a circumference at the largest part of 3 feet 1½ inches. There were small "chevrony scorings" around the upper part.

CRINGLEFORD.—In 1831 there was a barrow here, and a few years ago pottery was found in a mound in the grounds of Cringleford Hall, but has never been described.

CROMER.—A barrow opened here contained burnt bones and long, thin jet beads.

CROXTON.—There is a fine barrow about half a mile south-west of the Devil's Punch Bowl. A shepherd told me that it was a "very mysterious mound," and was known as "Mickle Hill."

EAST HARLING.—In Triangle Covert, East Harling Heath, not far from the boundary of Garboldisham, is a fine barrow.

ECCLES.—North of the railway-station is a large bracken-covered barrow known as "Gibbet Hill."

FELMINGHAM.—There does not appear to be any definite information as to whether a valuable find of Saxon antiquities made in this parish was in a barrow or not. In *Norfolk Archaeology* it was said that "Mr. Goddard Johnson found most of the Norfolk

barrows had been opened. This had happened to the one at Felmingham, notwithstanding the many urns found in it by Mr. Gunn, and other curious articles described by Mr. Hart."

FLITCHAM.—About a mile from the turn on the road to Shernborne is a barrow, which was anciently the Moot-hill of the Hundred of Freebridge.

FRETtenham.—A paragraph in *Archæologia* in 1831 recorded that a few years previously there were several barrows on Frettenham Common. One which was known as "Court Hill" was opened in 1855, but nothing was found. In the British Museum, however, is a looped and socketed bronze celt said to have been found in a barrow on Frettenham Common.

GARBOLDISHAM.—Close to the "Devil's Dyke" (where "soldiers used to lie when they fought in the wars"), on Garboldisham Heath, is a large barrow known as "Soldiers' Hill."

GREAT BIRCHAM.—There are four barrows on the common, three forming a group near the southern part, with an isolated one near the "three-finger post plantation." These were opened in the early forties of last century, and were then described as "conic mounds surrounded by a platform and ditch at the base." In them were found gold pins, a bronze pin, etc., and the investigators ascribed them to the Bronze Age. The largest was known as "The Barrow," and was in Blomefield's time dyked round except for about 20 yards on the south-east side. This, Blomefield considered, was to make the ascent easier, as it was used as the Moot-hill for the Hundred of Smithdon. All these barrows are ditch-encircled except the most southerly. That near the "three-finger post plantation" has a ditch, the bottom of which is 6 feet wide, while the mound is 7 feet high. The middle one of the group of three is about 9 feet high. A bracken-cutter near by informed me that they were "thrown up by soldiers."

GREAT WITCHINGHAM.—On Lenwade Warren is a barrow on the low ground near the Wensum, and only 60 feet above sea-level.

HARPLEY.—On the common adjoining Peddar's Way there are two barrows, one

about 10 feet high being one of the finest in the county. It is bracken-covered and surrounded by a ditch. There are also two barrows on that part of Harpley Common adjoining West Rudham Common. One is eight paces wide and twenty long (clear of the slope) with slight signs of a fosse; the other barrow is round but much disturbed, with many pot-boilers on it.

HELLESDON.—There are supposed to be the remains of a barrow in a field next the brickyard, at the spot where a fine Neolithic axe was disinterred.

HOUGHTON.—Near Peddar's Way are the remains of a barrow.

LEATHERINGSETT.—Candlestick Hill is a fine barrow in this parish.

LITCHAM.—There are two barrows on the Heath or the North Ling. In July, 1912, on the adjoining Wellingham Heath, Mr. W. H. Burrell, F.L.S., and I discovered among the bracken a considerable number of pit-dwellings.

LITTLE CRESSINGHAM.—In 1849, on a field formerly known as "Hill Field," where there were clear indications of a barrow, a skeleton of a male was found about 14 inches from the surface, the head pointing to the south, and the legs drawn up. By the side of the skeleton was a dagger and the rivets which had fastened a wooden handle, a javelin-head, gold breastplate, many amber beads, a portion of a gold armilla, a small box, and the remains of two others, all of fine gold. The skull was remarkably thick.

MARSHAM.—On Hevingham Farm are the remains of a barrow, and of another on Marsham Heath.

MASSINGHAM.—There are two barrows in this parish—one a low, nettle-covered example at Shepherd's Bush, adjoining Peddar's Way, and the other north of Massingham Common.

MERTON.—On the outskirts of Merton Park, adjoining Peddar's Way, are four barrows known as the "Sparrow Hills."

METHWOLD.—In the Norris MSS. in the possession of Mr. Walter Rye is a drawing of a looped and socketed bronze axe described as "the head of a Danish spear found under one of the Tumuli in Methwold Field in Norfolk. Penes Rev. Fran. Blomefield." This would be about the middle of the eighteenth century.

MIDDLETON.—Middleton Mount is a barrow in this parish.

MORTON.—On Morton Common in 1831 there were nine or ten barrows, several of which were then perfect, but they do not now appear to be traceable.

MUNDFORD.—There is a barrow on "Rougham Breck," near the Weeting-Cranwich boundary.

NECTON.—On Necton Common is a barrow now called "Mona Hill," but formerly known as "North Hill." It is surrounded by a trench.

NEW BUCKENHAM.—In 1815 there was a fine barrow on the common about half a mile east of the Castle, and another in Cuffer Lane, a quarter of a mile north of the Castle.

NORTH PICKENHAM.—There are three barrows in the "Hilly Plantation" which borders the road between Sporle and Pickenham, close by the railway, and on the verge of a steep slope. This was the meeting-place for the Hundred of Greenhoe, which is supposed to have derived its name from these barrows.

NORTHWOLD.—In 1839 a number of beads were found in opening a barrow near the water-mill. Four of these, of vitrified porcelain highly glazed with brilliant colours, are figured in *Archaeologia* for 1842, and were said to have been found with about 80 others, chiefly of amber and blue glass. Some were of cylindrical form, curiously veined with green and yellow.

NORWICH.—On the meadow where Thorpe Railway Station now stands there stood a barrow which was opened about 1826, and found to contain urns of rude workmanship. It was probably the lowest site in the county for a barrow. There were in 1831 four barrows on Eaton Heath, though two had even then been nearly levelled by the plough. The two others, topped by Scotch firs, are still prominent objects on the edge of the high land bordering the Yare valley opposite Keswick Mill.

QUIDENHAM.—Near the church is a barrow in which local tradition says that Queen Boadicea is interred.

RINGLAND.—There is a circular barrow on the right of the road from the top of Ringland Hills to Weston and Morton. It is 22 paces across and about 10 feet in

height, and covered with a dense growth of bracken. Many Neolithic implements occur on the sandy fields and trackways in the immediate vicinity.

ROUGHTON.—On Roughton Heath there is a group of barrows consisting of "Rowhow Hill," "Hare's Hill," "Two Hills," and two others unnamed, at an average height of 210 feet above O.D. Many others have been destroyed. At one time or another all the barrows on this heath have been explored. The largest contained a mass of burnt bones and four jet beads; in another was found charcoal, a heap of wood ashes, and a pile of burnt bones nearly five feet in length; and in a third, which was scarcely raised a foot above the general level of the earth, there was an



BARROW AT EATON, NORWICH.

uncommon urn, shaped like a pie-dish, and a fragment of a bronze pin.

RUSHFORD.—About 1740 Thomas Martin, the Norfolk topographer, and historian of Thetford, drew a plan of the barrows between Thetford and Rushford. This is now in the possession of Mr. Walter Rye, and shows eleven barrows and two "shallow round intrenchments," with respective diameters of 50 and 70 paces. These are all still in existence, and are said to mark the spot where a great battle was fought between King Edmund and the Danes, but no proof of this surmise has ever been furnished. One of these barrows, known as "Tut Hill," stands on the edge of the high ground sloping down to the Little Ouse, and is bare of trees. Not far away is a smaller barrow on Elder Hill—a typical esker. This barrow is ditch-

encircled, and from its summit an excellent view of the Little Ouse valley can be obtained. Farther eastward is a big group of nine, generally called "Seven Hills." Two of these are surrounded by a ditch, and one of them—the largest of the group—is partially planted with beech-trees. When the adjoining heath was ploughed a few years ago, the side of the barrow encroached on by the plough, having been made of chalk, was visible for a long distance as a patch of white on the sandy heathland. "Cinerary urns, supposed to be of the Roman period," and taken from these barrows, were exhibited at the Norwich Meeting of the Archaeological Institute in 1847.

SALTHOUSE.—On Salthouse Heath there is a big group, including "Gallow Hill," "Three Halfpenny Hill," "Three Farthing Hill," and fifteen others, making the largest number in the county on one area. There are also numerous pit-dwellings and a curious circular earthen bank. "Three Halfpenny Hill" was examined in 1849, and found to be 70 feet in diameter, 8 feet in height, and surrounded by a bank and double trench. The only article of interest found in it was a broken urn, 4 inches in height. "Three Farthing Hill," examined the following year, was 40 feet in diameter, and 5 feet in height. In it was found an undecorated urn of brown clay of considerable size filled with sand, pieces of charcoal and burnt bones. Three feet from the surface in the centre of the barrow was another fine urn, surrounded by a wall of flints. The urn was 17½ inches in height, and 22 inches round the base, without ornament of any kind. Fragments of another urn were also found. That first mentioned is now in Norwich Museum, and is of Bronze Age type.

SANTON.—On the boundary bank between this parish and Thetford St. Peter is "Blood Hill," probably the "Bloody Knoll" referred to by Canon Manning in *Norfolk Archaeology* as on the south side of the heath on which are Grime's Graves. It is 40 paces long, 30 broad, and about 8 feet in height. At the east end of the wood in which Grime's Graves are situated, but just within the boundary of this parish, is a large barrow at which the Hundred Court for Grimshoe was held, and a smaller one close by.

SPORLE.—When the Archæological Institute met in Norwich in 1847 two cruciform bronze fibulæ of the Anglo-Saxon period, found in a barrow on Cotes Common, Sporle, were exhibited. These are now in Norwich Museum with associated objects from the same barrow, comprising a bronze buckle and brass ring, four bronze fibulæ and two fragments, amber and coloured beads, and the iron boss of a shield penetrated by a spear.

SWANNINGTON.—In Norwich Museum is a polished flint axe said to have been taken from a barrow at Swannington in 1855. The

sand sedge (*Carex arenaria*). It has a circumference of about 140 paces, a deep ditch bounds the western face, and the height of the mound from the bottom is about 12 feet.

THORPE ST. ANDREW.—A map of the eastern environs of Norwich in 1585 shows an earthwork called "Black Dyke" on the borders of Little Plumstead, an earthwork surrounding "Gydding Heathe" and a group of hills thirty-eight in number, known as "Gargytt Hills" in Thorpe St. Andrew. These are apparently barrows, but no trace of them now remains.



THE "MILL HILL" TUMULUS, TOTTINGTON.

one referred to is probably that on Alderford Common.

TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT.—There is a mound near Smeeth Road Station called "Giant's Grave," where the mighty ogre whom Tom Hickathrift slew is said to be buried. It is five-eighths of a mile from the Roman Bank.

THETFORD.—Less than a mile north-west of the town are the scant remains of two barrows known as "Gallows Hills." In Norwich Museum are some large bone pins and spindle-whorls said to have been found in barrows here.

THOMPSON.—Close by Peddar's Way and north-west of Thompson Water is a large barrow covered with a luxuriant growth of

THURLTON.—One barrow and the sites of three others are marked on the Ordnance Survey map to the west of the village.

TOTTINGTON.—There are two barrows on Flag Heath, not far from Peddar's Way. One is now hardly recognizable, and the other is reduced to about 5 feet in height in the middle. It is about 66 feet in circumference, and is covered with unpatinated flint flakes. About 200 yards east of the church, in the angle of the roads to Merton and Thompson, is the "Mill Hill" barrow, which is practically circular, with a circumference of 80 paces, and a height of 8 feet. About forty years ago there was a windmill on this mound.

TUTTINGTON.—On Tuttington Common are several barrows 20 yards in diameter, and two of 12 yards diameter. These were all opened by Mr. J. A. Repton, who found nothing but a few burnt bones and ashes. One of these barrows is at the junction of the boundaries of Aylsham, Burgh and Tuttington.

UPPER SHERINGHAM.—Near the Common is "Howe's Hill," which, situate at 280 feet above O.D., is probably the second in the county in altitude at the base.

WALPOLE ST. PETER.—There is a barrow

standing close by the ancient "Drove" road. There is another barrow about 100 yards on the Weeting side of Brandon Station. There are two others on Mount Ephraim, and two on the heath land a mile west of Grime's Graves. In the *Journal of the Ethnological Society* for 1871 it was recorded that Lord Rosehill opened seven barrows near Grime's Graves, finding deposits of burnt bones, a cinerary urn in one case only, but nothing else associated with the interments. The Mount Ephraim barrows are, however, thickly covered with flint flakes,



THE DROVE ROAD AT WEETING, PEPPER HILL.

in this parish three-quarters of a mile from the Roman Bank.

WALSOKEN.—A barrow here is a quarter of a mile from the Roman Bank.

WALTON.—On Walton Field there is a fine barrow mentioned by the late Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A., in his paper on "Padder's Way and its Attendant Roads."

WARHAM.—There is a barrow surrounded by a ditch on Warborough Hill.

WEASENHAM.—On Weasenhams Heath is a barrow 9 feet in height, with a depression on the top, surrounded by a big ditch and rampart, with a smaller bank on top of the latter.

WEETING.—There are several barrows in this parish. "Pepper Hill" is a fine specimen

and in Norwich Museum is a white tanged and barbed arrowhead found on a barrow in this parish in 1853.

WEST HARLING.—There are two round barrows on West Harling Heath, both honey-combed by rabbit burrows. One is 118 paces in circumference and about 9 feet high, while the other is 108 paces in circumference and 8 feet high. An ancient track passes close by.

WEYBOURNE.—In this parish there are two barrows, one on the common, and the other in the "100-acre wood."



The Popes of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

AN HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION.


BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

(Continued from p. 384.)

(D) Boniface VIII., 1294-1303.

Ed ei gridò: Se tu già costì ritto,
Se tu già costì ritto, Bonifazio?

Inf., xix. 52-3.

 HERE seems to be, according to Bianchi, Buti, and others, an earlier reference to this Pope in the "testè piaggia" of vi. 69. "Piaggia" is equivalent in our tongue to a trimmer, and this undoubtedly Boniface VIII. was. Mr. Tozer is quite confident the expression refers to him.

"The person intended in the present passage [l. 69] is Boniface VIII., who in 1300 professed to be a neutral as between the Bianchi and Neri, and in 1302 supported Charles of Valois."

Scartazzini is equally convinced of the reference.

"69. Bonifazio VIII. altri intendono di Carlo di Valois. Ma questi venne a Firenze nell' autunno del 1301, e nel 1300 Bonifazio VIII. aveva soltanto preso consiglio di farlo venire a Firenze. Di Carlo di Valois, Ciacco nella primavera del 1300 non poteva dunque dire: *che testè piaggia*."

This reasoning is weak. Charles probably began his trimming as early as Boniface. Both he and the Pontiff were adepts at the game.

"The person alluded to," says Dean Plumptre, "may be either Charles of Valois or Boniface VIII., more probably the latter."

In the doubt I prefer to regard Dante's first unchallenged reference to this Pope as contained in the passage heading this section. But it is, perhaps, useful to observe here (as an adjunct to the palpable omissions of manuscripts "66" and "ρ"), with Dr. Moore, that "l. 53 is omitted in 'F,' the error having evidently arisen from the repeated '*costì ritto*,' since l. 52 was written '*ritto o Bonafacio*,' the words italicised being afterwards erased. Then comes l. 54, then 53 is inserted and 54 again repeated" (*T.C.*, p. 136).

"F" is a manuscript in the Bodleian of the fifteenth century, on paper with two columns. "This," adds the Doctor, "is a very remarkable manuscript, on account of the extraordinary number of what some critics would call '*belle varianti*.' . . . Curious blunders of transposition and repetition of lines occur at v. 100; xiv. 56; xviii. 105, and xix. 53, 54, which might be serviceable to note for comparison with any manuscript of suspected relationship" (p. 525).

That Boniface VIII., however, is meant is beyond cavil. Lines 52 and 53 may be, as we have seen they were, deleted, omitted, or transposed, as a consequence of the action of the Spanish Inquisition, but the trustworthiness of the text is practically unchallenged, and is incontrovertible. Is Dante's judgment of the Pontiff equally so? Mr. Edmund G. Gardner ("The Silence of Dante," *The Month*, 1899) states that the Dominican, Niccolò Boccasini, took the name of Benedict XI., "as a mark of devotion to the memory of his predecessor, Boniface VIII. (Benedetto Gaetani), the victim of Philip of France," and that [in a Bull issued from Perugia, June 7, 1304] "in burning words the Pope denounces the sacrilege committed upon the person of his predecessor at Anagni, apparently in his presence, *in nostris etiam oculis*, excommunicates the assailants of Boniface, summons them to appear before him. The Bull is full of curiously Dantesque phraseology; and it is noteworthy that in his vindication of the Pope, whom he regarded as Christ's most unworthy Vicar and his own deadliest foe, is almost more Catholic in his language than the Pope's friend and successor: 'I see the golden lilies enter Alagna, and in his Vicar Christ made captive. I see Him another time derided; I see renewed the vinegar and gall, and between living thieves I see Him slain.'"

The passage thus translated is from *Purg.*, xx. 86-90:

Veggio in Alagna entrar lo fiordaliso,
E nel vicario suo Cristo esser catto.
Veggiolo un'altra volta esser deriso;
Veggio rinnovellar l' aceto e il fele,
E tra vivi ladroni esser anciso.

Strictly speaking, these are not Dante's words, but the prophetic utterances of Hugh Capet, though, of course, they once more

represent the poet's reverence for the Papal office as distinct from an unworthy occupant. Scartazzini curtly remarks on "nel vicario," "nella persona di Bonifacio VIII. scellerato, ma pure papa." "Fiordaliso," more accurately rendered *fleur-de-lys*, the insignia of France on her banners; the "vivi ladroni" were William of Nogaret and Sciarra Colonna, the two ringleaders who, under orders from Philip the Fair, effected the imprisonment of the Pontiff at Anagni on September 3, 1303.

The pith of Platina's delineation of this Pope's character and narration of his acts is as follows:

"He was a man of great learning and experience, as having lived long in public, and risen to the Popedom by all the degrees of honour, though not without some imputation of pride and ambition. For whilst he was Cardinal-priest of St. Martin's-in-the-Mount, he was so desirous of the papal dignity that he omitted no fraudulent or other indirect means that might in his opinion conduce to his obtaining of it. Besides, he was a man of that arrogance that he contemned everybody, and recalled some indulgences granted by Nicholas IV. and Celestine V. He also persecuted the Ghibellines extremely; from whence arose that quarrel between the Pope and the Ghibellines of Columna. Thereupon he began to calumniate and traduce them in general, but especially two Cardinals, Peter and James, two famous men of the same family; that upon the death of several Popes they had wasted the Church's treasure, and spread abroad scandalous pamphlets against his own person. For after he had done them injury they did indeed write to several Kings, Princes, and States concerning Boniface's arrogance and ambition; how he had possessed himself of the Papal See against all right and reason, after he cheated Celestine out of it, and then put him in prison. For there are some that write how Boniface sent some cunning rogues privately in the night-time to speak in a strange tone through Celestine's chamber-wall, and tell the poor, simple man (as it were by a voice from heaven) that he must lay down the Popedom if he would be saved. . . . It is well known what he said to Porchetto, Archbishop of Genoa, when he came and laid himself at his feet upon an Ash Wednesday;

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for whereas the priest used to say, 'Remember, man, that thou art ashes, and into ashes shalt thou return,' he altered some of the words, and said, 'Remember, man, that thou art a Ghibelline, and with the rest of the Ghibellines into ashes shalt thou return'; and, with that, he threw some ashes into his eyes, not upon his head, as the custom is. . . . He also kept a Jubilee in the year 1300, and gave a full pardon of all their sins to those that had visited the Apostles' tombs. . . . He commanded it to be kept every year. . . . Philip, thinking to tame his pride, sent Sciarra of Columna with Nogaretius, a French cavalier and a trusty soul, to Rome, for no other end (as he declared himself) but to publish his appeal [against the Pope's treatment of him 'to the See Apostolic, which, he said, was then vacant' (as he was unjustly in possession of it) and to the next Council.] But he had a quite different design. For Sciarra, putting on the disguise of a slave, went into Campagna di Roma; where, gathering to him as many friends as he could, he sent Nogaretius with two hundred French horse, which he had listed out of Charles of Valois's army, before to Ferentino, to assist him, if need were. But himself went into Anagni privately in the night, and by the assistance of the Ghibellines, whom Boniface had teased extremely for a long time, he broke the door open, and took the Pope by surprise in the house where he was born, and so brought him to Rome; where thirty-five days after he died for grief, in the eighth year, ninth month, and seventeenth day of his Pontificate. . . . Thus died Boniface, who made it his business rather to infuse terror than religion into Emperors, Kings, Princes, nations and States; and would pretend to give and take away Kingdoms, to banish and to recall men, as he thought fitting, to satisfy his pride and covetousness, which were unspeakable. Therefore let other princes, as well religious as secular, learn by his example to govern the clergy and the laity, not proudly and disdainfully, as this party of whom we speak, but holily and modestly, as Christ our King, and His Disciples, and true followers. And let them desire rather to be loved than feared, which is usually the just bane of tyrants."

In the face of this clearly unbiassed indict-

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ment it borders on a maudlin sentimentality to refer to its subject as "the victim of Anagni"; nor does the very politic "mark of devotion" of Benedict XI. palliate the flagrant shortcomings of this uncanonical usurper of the Pontifical throne. Only a purblind bigotry could accuse the great Papalist poet of injustice in dooming him to hot and uncomfortable quarters in the third *bolgia*. It is doing no injustice to the memory of another great Papalist, Lord Acton, to presume that he, so opposed to Pius V. for lesser misdemeanours, would heartily endorse Dante's judgment.

The lines heading this section denote Nicholas' astonishment at seeing one whom he believed to be Boniface joining him before his time, the "Scritto," or "Book of the Future" (a fiction of the Poet) having revealed Boniface's damnation as due on or about October 12, 1303, three years subsequent to this interview with Dante.

The next reference to Boniface occurs in ll. 56-57:

Per lo qual non temesti torre a inganno
La bella donna,

"inganno," or "fraud," alluding to the artifices of Boniface in effecting the abdication of Celestine V., and securing thereby his fraudulent accession to the Papacy; "la bella donna," or "beauteous bride," signifying the Church of Christ.

Also in l. 77, the—

Verà colui ch'io credea che tu fossi

points to Boniface and Nicholas' mistaken identity.

Finally we turn to Canto XXVII. for the Poet's closing references, in the *Inferno*, to Boniface. L. 70 furnishes Guido da Montefeltro's famous imprecation on Boniface for his extracting fraudulent counsel from him and so effecting his eternal ruin:

Il gran prete a cui mal prenda.

A truly edifying wish from a Friar to a Pope!

This bitterness of Guido against Boniface is continued to l. 111, his chief charges being that he was (l. 85)—

Lo principe de' nuovi Farisei;

that he was consumed (l. 97)—

Dalla sua superba febbre,

(on which Scartazzini quotes Villani, viii. 64: "Molto fu altiero e superbo, e crudele contro a' suoi nemici e avversari"); and that (l. 99)—

Le sue parole parver ebbre.

The beautiful passage (*Purg.*, xx. 86-90) describing his death has been already quoted; and Dante's last reference to him (preceded by an oblique fling at him in *Par.*, x. 125-126, touching his apathy towards the Crusades, and *Par.*, xii. 90, regarding his illiberality to the poor) is fraught with pathos and horror, being supplied by Beatrice's last words to himself as she vanishes from his side in the Empyrean in the last line of Canto XXX:

E farà quel d'Anagna esser più guiso.

Thus, with sustained and awful poetic justice, the poet rings down the curtain upon the life and misdeeds of "the Pope whom he regarded as Christ's most unworthy Vicar and his own deadliest foe."

(E) *Clement V.*, 1305-1314.

Dopo lui verrà, di più laid' opra
Di ver ponente un pastor senza legge.
Nuovo Jason sarà, di cui si legge
Ne' Maccabei.

Inf., xix. 82-83, 85.

The "lui" is, of course, Boniface VIII.; the "pastor senza legge" Clement V. The gradation, in point of iniquity as of chronology, is noteworthy. Benedict XI. was the link connecting the two guilty Pontiffs, but his pontificate was of short duration. Curiously enough Dante finds no place for him either in the *D.C.* or in any of his writings, although, as (*ut supra*) Mr. Gardner observes: "Dante would have been likely to regard Benedict XI. as a renegade rather than a deliverer; not as a second Moses, but another Celestine. For, on April 13, 1304, in opposition to the majority of the Cardinals and the manifest desire of the Roman people, the Pope finally abandoned the Eternal City; and for nearly seventy years no Vicar of Christ was to set foot in Rome. He had, in fact, prepared the way for the transference of the Papal See to Avignon, which for Dante was the supreme scandal of the age. Thus in the persons of three great saints—Gregory VII., Louis IX., and Benedict XI.—Dante saw the originators

of the three things to which he attributed all the misery of Italy, and the corruption of Christendom: the overthrow of the imperial power, the supremacy of the royal house of France, the Babylonian captivity of the Papacy. Tacitly acknowledging, as he could hardly fail to do, the greatness and the sanctity of these three men, he yet could not consistently allow them any place in his divine Temple of Fame, and therefore turned from them in silence, leaving their names among the things 'that my comedy cares not to sing'—

Che la mia commedia cantar non cura."

I strongly suspect that neither greatness nor saintliness kept Dante from meting out to Benedict XI. what, on Mr. Gardner's own showing, the poet would regard as his deserts; while consistency would have consisted in treating him as "another Celestine or another Clement." But undoubtedly his general uprightness of character and conduct, though it may not have saved him from a niche in the *Inferno*, was unimpeachable. To me, Dante's ignoring of the Pope is, *mutatis mutandis*, intelligible only in the light of the tantalizing line 74, which he puts into the mouth of Nicholas III.:

Che precedetter me simoneggiando,

and which Benvenuto explains thus:

"Neminem nominat, quia nullus fuerat ante eum [Nich. III.] ita publice infamatus de simonia."

Dante evidently considered that a Pontificate so brief and otherwise irreproachable was not sufficiently stained by one solitary fault to warrant a consignment of its representative *ad inferos*, yet unwilling to waft him *ad astra*, designedly ignores his existence.

Besides, I question further whether he really regarded Benedict as having "prepared the way for the transference of the Papal See to Avignon." That was the work *tantum quantum* of his successor. But this by the way, and I turn to a consideration more relevant to this inquiry.

Commenting on l. 82, Scartazzini remarks: "È chiaro che abbiamo qui un *vaticinium post eventum*, e che questi versi non furono scritti che dopo il 20 Aprile 1314."

Dean Plumptre takes the same view:

"The prediction, of course, implies that the Canto, or this passage in it, was written after the death of Clement V. in 1314. There were twenty-three years between the deaths of Nicholas and Boniface; there should be little more than ten between those of Boniface and Clement V. (d. April, 1314)."

Messrs. Bianchi, A. J. Butler, and H. F. Tozer, however, hold other views. Says the latter: "In 1300, when Nicholas III. is supposed to be speaking, twenty years had elapsed since his death in 1280; between the death of Boniface in 1303 and that of Clement in 1314, which is referred to in the form of a prediction in ll. 82-84, only eleven years elapsed. Scartazzini, in his *Companion to Dante* (p. 377), infers from this passage that, in order for Dante to make Nicholas III. affirm that Clement V. would be Pope for less than twenty years, he must have known the year of his death; and hence he concludes that this part of the poem was written subsequently to 1314. Mr. Butler, however, the translator of Scartazzini's work, well remarks that this does not absolutely follow; for the number of Popes who ruled for that length of time was so inconsiderable, that it might safely be conjectured that Clement would not do so. On other grounds, so late a date as 1314 for the composition of the *Inferno* is highly improbable."

Bianchi:

"Coloro che vogliono che l' *Inferno* non fosse pubblicato prima del 1314, s'appoggiano a questo luogo, per la ragione che Dante non essendo profeta, non poteva sapere quando Clemente V. sarebbe morto. Dunque, dicono essi, quando questi versi scriveva, Clemente era morto, ed egli morì nel 14. Ma si risponde che a persona odiata si annunzia volentieri una prossima morte; oltrechè, atteso la mal ferma salute di Clemente, sin dai primi anni del suo pontificato, non v'era, gran pericolo d'ingannarsi, profetando che non sarebbe vissuto nel papato 20 anni."

Adding, at l. 82:

"Si nota, che Dante parla con onore di Clemente V. in una sua epistola ai principi e popoli italiani, che certamente è del 1310. Ma nè pur questo prova gran fatto a favore dell' opinione di coloro che mettano la pubblicazione dell' *Inferno* dopo il quattor-

dici. Perciocchè Dante che avea vituperato Clemente pei brutti principj del suo pontificato, potea parlarne con riverenza quattro o cinque anni dopo quando parve favorevole ad Arrigo, ed era necessario conciliar venerazione nei popoli verso le due supreme autorità del mondo, il papa e l'imperatore."

In my view, it is just possible that "this passage," to use Plumptre's wise qualification, in the Canto may have been inserted after 1314 as a *valicinium post eventum*, but the reasons adduced by Messrs. Butler and Bianchi weigh heavily against the supposition. Every poet predicts, and his foretellings may or may not come true; besides, in this particular instance, of thirty-eight Pontiffs preceding Clement only one—Alexander III.—reigned over twenty years, so that Dante was pretty safe in hazarding a guess. The belief in the *Non videbis annos Petri* (a supposed term of twenty-five years) was probably in vogue in Dante's time, though falsified since. But again, the central questions are, Is Dante's attitude towards Clement justifiable? Are the expressions "più laid' opra" and "pastor senza legge" and "nuovo Jason" directed against this Pontiff libellous or merited? The letter of 1310 to the Italian Princes and people referred to by Bianchi, may perhaps be accepted as a subsequent modification, or even retraction, of these expressions, but we have to judge them at the period at which they were written. The poet's change of front, probably due to a corresponding alteration of policy on the part of Clement, in no wise cancels previous facts, nor did it lead to an effacing of the incriminating charges. As they stand in the *D.C.* such must they be judged. And for the verdict we must glean evidence outside the lines in which they lie indelibly enshrined, where such evidence is not forthcoming elsewhere in the context.

Clement V., Bertrand del Gotto by name, had been Archbishop of Bordeaux, and "was made Pope," says Platina, "in his absence at Perugia, though the College of Cardinals had a long debate about the election. But he, approving of their choice, went from Bordeaux to Lyons, and called all the Cardinals thither to him, who obeyed without any scruple, so that the Court of

Rome was translated into France in the year 1305. And there it remained for seventy-four years, to the great damage of all Christendom, but especially of Rome, where the churches, great part of them, fell to ruin for want of use, whilst they were absent that ought to have taken care to repair them."

This transference of the Papal Court from Italy to France was very likely the chief, though not the sole, grievance Dante nourished against Clement. The others are thus enumerated by Scartazzini:

"*Senza legge*: non badante a veruna legge, nè divina, nè umana. Clemente V. comprò infamemente il gran manto, cf. *Vill.*, viii. 80; trasferì la sede papale in Avigone; fu vile schiavo delle colpevoli voglie di Filippo il Bello, cf. *Raynal. Annal.*, ad a. 1307. *Guid. Vit. Clem.* in *Murat., Script.* III. 676; sopprime ingiustissimamente l'ordine dei Templari, ingannò perfidamente Arrigo VII., cf. *Par.*, xvii. 82, *Raynal.*, ad a. 1312, e ne fece tante altre delle sue, da meritarsi anche troppo l'elogio qui fattogli dal Poeta."

And higher up (ad. V. 78) he has:

"Niccolò descrive quindi il carattere infame di Clemente V., il quale 'fu uomo molto capido di moneta, e simoniaco, che ogni beneficio per danari s'avea in sua corte, e fu lussurioso; chè palese si dicea, che tenea per amica la Contessa di Pelagorga, bellissima donna, figliuola del Conte di Fuscì.'" *Vill.*, ix. 59.

"Every act of his," says Dean Plumptre, "must have seemed to Dante iniquitous and disastrous. He transferred the Papacy from Rome to Avignon, made himself the servile instrument of Philip the Fair in the suppression of the Knights Templars, and was besides conspicuous for simony, nepotism, and personal profligacy (*Vill.*, viii. 80; ix. 59; *Milm. L. C.*, vii. 171-324). Of him we hear again in *Par.*, xvii. 82 as having tricked Henry VII. with fair promises which were not kept, and his doom is again proclaimed in *Par.*, xxx., 143-148. For a brief moment Dante too had been deceived like the Emperor (*Ep.* 5), and the fact that he had been tricked gave a fresh bitterness to his indignation."

There was something more, if Petrarch be credible, in the continuance of the Papal Court at Avignon than in its removal from

Rome, and that made the latter in a truer sense than Platina meant, "the great damage of all Christendom," for—

"Veritas ibi dementia est, peccandi licentia magnimitas et libertas eximia. Stupra, incestus, adulteria, pontificalis lascivix ludi sunt."

Clement's attitude towards Philip respecting the latter's bearing towards Boniface is thus stated by Platina:

"He likewise withstood the King of France at Poictou, when he made unreasonable and unhandsome demands; for the King would have had Boniface censured and Nogaretius and Sciarra absolved. *The first request he never obtained*; but the second he at last granted to him, upon Nogaretius's promise that he would go against the Saracens for penance."

On the italicized words the Rev. W. Benham (Editor of Platina) observes in a note:

"It is difficult to understand how Platina can bring himself to think so. The Papal judgment declared the King of France free of blame, and he had accused Boniface of some of the foulest crimes that ever disgraced the earth, see *Milm.*, IV., pp. 210-218."

And on the Council of Vienne (1311) he remarks:

"When three Cardinals rose up to defend the memory of Pope Boniface, and two Spanish knights offered to do battle for him, the Pope held his peace, and the King of France had to be content with an edict that he was not to be prejudiced for anything that he had done."

This is confirmed and amplified by Dupin (*History of the Church*, Eng. Ed., 1713, vol. iii., p. 229):

"He [Clement] was elected on the 5th of June, 1305, was called Clement V., and crowned at Lyons. He revoked the Bull *Unam Sanctam*, and the other Bulls of Boniface which prejudiced the interests and rights of the King of France. He restored the Colonnas to their dignities. He began the construction of Pope Boniface's Process, but was satisfied with revoking and declaring null all that Pope's judgments; gave absolution to all whom that Pope had excommunicated, excepting, however, Sciarra Colonna and Nogaret; but he suspended the Process relating to the person of Boniface, and referred

it to the Council which he assembled at Vienne in 1311. Boniface was declared innocent in this Council, but at the same time it was pronounced that neither the King nor his successors should be disquieted or prosecuted for what he had done against the person of Pope Boniface."

Clement's more than apathy towards Boniface contrasts strangely with Benedict's whitewashing of him, and yet he canonized Celestine V. Clearly then, on all counts, viewed in the "fierce white light" of impartial history, the acts that roused Dante's indignation justified the poet in the apparent harshness of his expressions towards their author.

As with Boniface, so with Clement, the parting words of Beatrice to Dante (*Par.*, xxx. 146-148) are a condemnation of this unworthy Pontiff.

(To be concluded.)



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE WROXETER EXCAVATIONS.*

EXCAVATIONS on the site of the Roman town of Viroconium at Wroxeter, Salop, undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries in conjunction with the Shropshire Archæological Society, are now in their second season.

The ancient name of the town was Uriconium or Viroconium. The area within the walls amounted to about 170 acres—about one-third larger than Silchester. It is situated some six miles south-east of Shrewsbury.

The site appears to have been inhabited from the earliest days of the Roman conquest. Its first occupation must have been a military one, as tombstones of soldiers of the Fourteenth Legion have been found in the cemetery. This Legion left Britain for good

* This report was presented to the British Association at its recent Birmingham meeting by Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox.

in the year A.D. 70. The site, lying as it does on the east side of the Severn, and thus protected from the mountainous district on the west, would have formed an admirable base against the turbulent tribes of Wales, which gave the Romans so much trouble in the first century of our era.

After the cessation of hostilities, the town, situated at the junction of two of the main Roman roads, appears to have grown into one of the largest Romano-British centres. Although there were larger towns in Britain, Wroxeter is the largest which can be almost entirely excavated, as it lies in the open country, without any large modern town built over it.

During 1912 about two acres were excavated near the centre of the town, and revealed four large houses facing on to a street. This street appeared to be one of the main roads of the town, and a direct continuation of the Watling Street, which entered the town on the north-east. Another Roman road, running from Caerleon in South Wales, and passing through Kenchester and Church Stretton, entered the town on the south-west.

Although all the buildings found differed considerably, yet their general arrangement was similar. They appeared to have been large shops, with dwelling rooms at the back, and wooden or stone verandas or porticoes in front, under which ran a continuous pathway parallel to the street. The buildings had undergone many alterations during the period of the Roman occupation, which lasted for upwards of 350 years. One house showed as many as five distinct constructions, which had been superimposed one on the other. In connection with the houses were five wells, all of them stone-lined, and with an average depth of about 12 feet. One well was complete, with coping-stones and stone trough, and appeared as it did when in use in Roman times.

A large number of small objects were found; they included engraved gems from rings, brooches of different metals—one set with stones and others enamelled—portions of two small statuettes of Venus and one of Juno Lucina; also a small pewter statuette of Victory. One of the most interesting was a pewter circular bronze disc with a device

in different coloured enamels, of an eagle holding a fish. Nothing similar to it of the Roman period in Britain appears to have been found before.

Pottery of every description came to light. There were specimens from most of the principal Roman potteries on the Continent, much decorated Samian ware (*Terra sigillata*), and over 300 pieces bearing potters' names. The coins numbered between 200 and 300, and ranged from Claudius to Gratian (A.D. 41 to A.D. 383).

This year a temple has been uncovered. It consisted of a podium measuring 25 feet by 31 feet, the walls of which were formed of large blocks of red sandstone. The space within these walls was packed with stones and clay to form a support for the raised *cella* above. Enclosing walls surrounded the podium, having a space or ambulatory at the back and sides and a spacious courtyard in front. The entrance into the latter was from the main street under a portico of six columns. The whole structure measured 94 feet deep by 55 feet wide.

Many carved architectural fragments, portions of several statues, and the head of a horse were discovered in clearing the site. The top of a well-finished altar was also found, but unfortunately the part bearing the inscription was missing, and there is no evidence to show to whom the temple was dedicated.

Areas to the north and west of the temple buildings are now being excavated. Three hypocausts, several rooms with *opus signinum* floors, and one with a rough mosaic pavement have already been uncovered. One well containing first-century pottery has been cleared out.

The small finds are numerous and interesting, and there is a large amount of pottery. About 120 potters' stamps on Samian ware have already been recorded.

The coins number over 200, and date from the Republican period to Theodosius I.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE late Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt left his books to his daughter for life, and when she shall die or relinquish possession thereof he left his diary, and certain correspondence and the following books in which he had inserted annotations, additions, corrections, manuscripts, etc.—Cunningham's *London*, by Wheatley (1891) (3 vols.), *Roll of Honour*, 1908, *Livery Companies of London* (1892), *The Hazlitts* (1911-12) (2 vols.), *Old Cookery Books* (1886), *Studies in Jocular Literature* (1890), *Old Garden Literature* (1887), *Coinage of the European Continent*, with two copies of supplement (1893-1897) (3 vols.), *Faiths and Folklore* (2 vols.), *Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases*, Wheatley's *Anagrams* (1862), and some prose writings (1906-1910) (2 vols.)—to the Trustees of the British Museum, to be deposited by them in the Manuscript Department of the said Museum. He stated that he contemplated beginning the printing of his Consolidated Bibliography during his lifetime, and therefore directed that his trustees shall arrange with the Trustees of the British Museum for the completion of the printing and publication of the Bibliography with all convenient speed after his death, but the expense of so doing with what he may have expended in his lifetime shall not exceed £2,000. After sundry other provisions, the will leaves the residue of his estate upon trust for his daughter Gladys for life, with remainder to the Trustees of the British Museum to provide a fund which shall be applied by or towards the purchase of Early English books, printed before the year 1640, for the Library of the British Museum.

The first meeting of the session of the Bibliographical Society was held on October 20, when a paper by Mr. A. W. Pollard, celebrating "Our Twenty-first Birthday," was read. At the second meeting, on November 17, Sir H. G. Fordham will read a paper on "Early Road Books."

The Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate have recently issued to the Senate of Cambridge University their first report on the Marlay bequest. By his will, dated September 18, 1911, the late Charles Brinsley Marlay bequeathed to the University of Cambridge his large collection of pictures and other works of art, and the sum of £80,000, to be used in housing and arranging his collections, and in providing salaries for a curator or curators. The Syndicate have had under consideration the question of providing suitable accommodation for the display of the very numerous objects contained in the Marlay collections, and they now recommend that the Financial Board be authorized to negotiate with the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse for the purchase of the site adjoining the Fitzwilliam Museum on the south, and known as Grove Lodge. They recommend that superintendence of the Marlay Collection shall be added to the duties of the Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, who shall in future be styled "Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator," and that his stipend shall be at the rate of £850 per annum.

The season of book sales opened at Messrs. Sotheby's on October 15-17, when books and manuscripts from the libraries of the late Mr. J. D. Paul and the late Lord Western were offered for sale. Among the most interesting announcements of forthcoming sales is that of the late Professor Edward Dowden's books, on November 5 and two following days. A three-days sale was announced to begin at Sotheby's on October 29, which was to include the library from Stafford House, St. James's. The Stafford House Catalogue contains some noteworthy "lots." A collection of sixty-four original editions of Luther's tracts includes some of his earliest and rarest writings, and in many cases there are fine woodcut borders by Cranach, Holbein, and other contemporary engravers. There is a series of seventy-five Roxburghe Club Publications between 1814 and 1860, in the club binding. The "merry conceited jest," *La Contenance de la Table*, which dropped from the guests' napkins when they looked for the dinner-rolls, is not included; but one of the eighty copies of the

Havelok the Dane (1828), with Sir Frederick Madden's notes, is. This was, according to Hill Burton, the club's first exhibition of sober manhood.

The *Periodical*, which is issued quarterly by Mr. Humphrey Milford for the Oxford Press, remarks that "The progress of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, compared with that of the great foreign dictionaries, has not been slow. Of the works in any way comparable in scope with the Oxford work, the *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, inaugurated by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, of which the first part was published in 1852, is still incomplete, about one-sixth remaining to be done; the *Woordenboek der nederlandsche Taal*, started in 1864, has entered on the letter P, but has some gaps to fill in earlier letters; the *Ordbok öfver Svenska Språket*, which is issued under the auspices of the Swedish Academy, began to be published in 1893, and in twenty years has completed A and produced fractions of B, C, and D. Thus the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the first section of which was published in 1884, is unique among the great modern dictionaries in the regularity and consecutiveness of its production."

The late Mr. A. W. Moore, Speaker of the House of Keys, was for some years engaged upon the preparation of an Anglo-Manx vocabulary, being assisted by Miss Sophia Morrison and Mr. Goodwin. It is proposed to publish this work at the Oxford Press if a sufficient number subscribe (the subscription price will be 15s. net), and those interested in dialects or in the Isle of Man are invited to apply for a prospectus.

Other announcements of books forthcoming from the same Press are *Ancient Memorial Brasses*, by E. Beaumont; *Rustic Speech and Folk-Lore*, by Elizabeth May Wright; *Irish Witchcraft and Demonology*, by St. J. D. Seymour; and *Black Glaze Pottery from Rhitsona in Boeotia*, by P. N. Ure.

Messrs. Methuen announce *Thomæ Hemerken a Kempis de Imitatione Christi, Libri IV.*, edited by Dr. Adrian Fortescue, in a limited issue. This will be a reprint of the first printed edition by Günther Zainer at Augs-

burg in 1471 or 1472. Dr. M. J. Pohl has already reproduced the so-called autograph Brussels manuscript of 1441. It seemed therefore to the publishers desirable to edit rather the source of the printed editions, which is the basis of the *textus receptus*, in which the third and fourth books follow in the usual and more logical order. The only alterations made by the editor will be the correction of obvious misprints and grammatical mistakes, a consistent numbering of the chapters, and such a modicum of punctuation as is necessary to make the text readable. There will be a new preface, and the book will be printed in red and black in a new type designed by Mr. Douglas Cockerell.

Mr. Walter Rye, the well-known Norfolk antiquary, who has published over eighty volumes and pamphlets on antiquarian and genealogical subjects, has compiled an extensive reference work on *Norfolk Families*, which will be published during November by Messrs. Goose and Son, Norwich. The work, which contains information accumulated during the author's life-long study of Norfolk genealogies, gives particulars regarding all the Norfolk families who have the right to bear arms, and numerous other families who have attained celebrity, in all nearly 1,400 families.

I have received from Mr. P. M. Barnard, M.A., of Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells, a catalogue of no small bibliographical interest. It contains an extensive collection of incunabula arranged in order of countries, towns, and presses, with an index of authors and titles, and illustrated by many reproductions of the quaint old woodcuts.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. IX. of the new series of *Archæologia Eliana* is a handsome and substantial volume of over 350 quarto pages. The longest, and in some respects the most important, paper, is a tolerably exhaustive study,

largely from original manuscript sources, by Dr. R. K. Richardson, Professor of History in Beloit College, U.S.A., of "The Bishopric of Durham under Anthony Bek, 1283-1311." This fills 136 pages, and is supplemented by six more of carefully compiled bibliography. Substantial shares of the volume are also taken up by the annual report on Corstopitum, dealing with the 1912 excavations, written by Mr. R. H. Forster and Mr. W. H. Knowles, with contributions by Professor Haverfield and Mr. P. Newbold; and by the third part of Canon Greenwell's "Durham Seals," illustrated by a number of very fine plates. Among the other contents may be noticed a sympathetic sketch of the late Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, by Mr. F. W. Dendy, with a bibliography (by Mr. R. Blair) and pedigree; "Excavations on the Roman Wall at Limestone Bank," by Mr. P. Newbold, which resulted in the discovery of three turrets; "Newcastle Assemblies," by Mr. R. Welford, with details of eighteenth-century life and amusements; an account of recent "Pre-Conquest Discoveries at Greatham Church"—fragments of three early crosses, remains of a rude piscina, and two portions of early cross shafts, or of tomb slabs—by the Rev. Edgar Boddington; and some correspondence of Restoration date of a Durham rector, by the Rev. Dr. Gee. The volume is well illustrated and indexed.

The chief attraction in part 2 of vol. xix. of the *Journal* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall is a paper on "The Hobby Horse"—a time-honoured custom at Padstow, and cognate with the Helston Furry or Flora—by Mr. Thurstan Peter. Mr. Peter believes "the Hobby Horse and the Furry Dance alike to be ancient pagan festivals of revival and of fruitfulness," upon which, of course, have been grafted later beliefs and ceremonies, partly Christian. The theme has very wide ramifications, as students of the *Golden Bough* will understand, and Mr. Peter has done excellent service in bringing together in these pages so much interesting detail of actual performances, with suggestive particulars of analogous ceremonies in other districts than Cornwall. Among the other contents of the part, besides the report of the annual meeting, are an account of a manuscript list of old Cornish manuscripts, by Mr. H. Jenner; "Notes on the Smelting of Tin at Newham, Truro," in the early eighteenth century, by Captain Henderson; and the fourth part of "Notes on the Parliamentary History of Truro," by Mr. P. Jennings.

The *Proceedings* of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia for 1912-13 (part iii. of vol. i.) (London: H. K. Lewis, 136, Gower Street, price 3s. 6d. net), is a substantial issue of about 150 pages. The progress of this Society has been marked, and its membership now contains the names of distinguished antiquaries from many parts of the country. There are no fewer than nineteen papers, mostly very short. We can only name a few. First comes Dr. Sturge's presentation of the "Bearing of the Drayson Theory on the Problems presented by Striated Neolithic Flints." Other prominent items are "Flint Implements of Man from the Middle Glacial Gravel and the Chalky Boulder Clay of Suffolk," by Mr. J. Reid

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Moir; "Norfolk Implements of Palæolithic 'Cave' Types," by Mr. W. G. Clarke; and "The Problem of the Eoliths," by Mr. F. N. Haward. These titles will serve as indications of the contents. Serious students of Pre-history will find very much matter in these pages well worth their careful study.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION held their autumn meeting at Sonning, where excavations are being carried out by Mr. C. E. Keyser, President of the Association, on the site of the Bishop's Palace, in Holme Park. Mr. Keyser said that he had been engaged on the work since May, 1912, and up to the present time about two acres of ground had been excavated. A great depth below the surface of the soil had been reached, and one of the difficulties of the work was that he was not able, as in the case of Old Sarum, to cart the rubbish away clear of the ruins. The members were on the site of what was a country residence of the Bishops of the diocese from early times. There were eleven Bishops of Sonning in all, long before Sarum was thought of, and three of the eleven became Archbishops of Canterbury afterwards. It was beyond question that a large house stood there, and probably in the thirteenth century it took the place of an earlier building. A great hall was added in the fifteenth century, and there was a tower, of which the foundations were still to be seen, while the odds and ends of a staircase and steps had been found. In 1574 the Bishop of Salisbury, who was then in possession, made an exchange of the palace with the Crown, and the Crown afterwards handed the building over to the Rich family, who were not satisfied with the existing house, but built another, using the old one for spoil. Many of the finest fragments were found in a garden wall. It seemed that every possible effort had been made to obliterate the original arrangements on that site, and to puzzle the antiquary.

The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield spoke on the personal associations of the ruins. Mr. Harold Brakspear, who described the architectural features of the ruins, said it was not every day that archaeologists had a Bishop's palace to excavate. He had been struck with the similarity of the building to that of the palace at Lincoln. It had to be remembered that the Bishop in those old times required more than the dwelling-house of the Bishops of to-day; he had to have an enormous hall and kitchen for the entertainment of his visitors. The hall at Sonning was aisled, something like St. Mary's Hall at Winchester, and in the middle was a hearth, of which some of the tiles remained. The great kitchen, beyond the buttery and pantry, had two enormous fireplaces with tiled backs, and on the east side of the hall was what he thought would develop into a square court with a passage round it like a little cloister. There was also another building, which he thought would be found to contain a chapel. There seemed to be no building of any great size between the thirteenth century and the fifteenth century, when the palace was

enlarged owing to the Bishop making it his favourite seat.

Under the guidance of the President and Mr. Brakspear the party then inspected the ruins, and afterwards proceeded to Sonning Village, where a museum of relics from the excavations has been established. These include a large number of moulded stones, pottery, encaustic tiles, a fragment of a bottle bearing a coat-of-arms, some fifteenth-century ruby glass, horseshoes, buckles, spurs, and a considerable collection of tobacco-pipes.

The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on October 8, Lord Barnard presiding. Mr. Bushe-Fox gave a full account of the year's work on the Wroxeter site—a report of which appears in this number of the *Antiquary* (p. 429)—and Mr. Hayter gave a detailed description of the coins found, which were on view in the room. He said if one might draw any conclusions as to the dating of the site from the coins alone a late first-century occupation certainly seemed suggested, not merely by the eight coins of Claudius, but especially by the thirty-four specimens of the three Flavian Emperors (A.D. 69-96). Trajan had produced nineteen coins, but it was curious that there were only fifteen coins for the seventy-five years from Hadrian to the end of the Antonine rule (A.D. 117-192). The one hundred and thirty years from A.D. 260-390 was obviously the time when the occupation was most intense, as quite 300 coins—i.e., 70 per cent. of the total found—belonged to that period. Moreover, there was no falling off in the latter half of the fourth century, for there were fifty-seven issued between A.D. 364-392 (as compared with only ten of the same period last year). The discovery of two coins of Theodosius I., datable to A.D. 388-392, prolonged the known period of the life of the town for five to nine years.

Lord Barnard, in the course of an interesting address from the chair, made some remarks on a suggestion that the excavations should be left open. He said he would not touch upon the question as to whether the remains deteriorated in the British climate or not, but he merely stated that he would not feel justified in the public interest, as a matter of public policy, in withdrawing this land from cultivation at the present day, when it was deemed necessary that every available rood of land should be cultivated, and he might tell them frankly he would not entertain such a proposal for one moment unless the estate—which was a settled estate—were adequately remunerated for the loss it would suffer by being deprived of the rent of the land; and he entertained very little doubt that the purchase price of that land, which was valuable, would far exceed anything which the public were likely to subscribe, unless perhaps they could persuade the Chancellor of the Exchequer to vote them a sum in the House of Commons. He would not say the idea of keeping the site open was a preposterous one, but it was entirely out of the question, and could not be considered for one moment.

With regard to the finance of the excavations, it had already been pointed out that the cost was very great. In July a letter was published in the *Times* with the signature of the President of the

Society of Antiquaries and himself, as President of that Society, and others, appealing for contributions toward the excavations. He could have hoped that some wealthy person, of whom we had many in this country, might perhaps have come forward and undertaken, say, to pay the whole of the expense for one year or something of that kind; but, perhaps, archaeologists of that type were more familiarly represented by the gentlemen from beyond the sea who wished to denude our castles to carry their treasures away to another land. He did not think any of them would be willing to make a bargain of that kind. What they found in Shropshire they kept in Shropshire. But at the same time it was quite clear that if they wished that work to go on they must support it financially, and while he did not suggest that it was necessary for any persons of moderate means to deprive themselves of the necessities of life to do that, he thought many subscribers of small sums might come forward, and in addition might persuade others who were interested in that subject to assist.

The second summer excursion of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY took place on Saturday, September 27, to Speke Hall and Hale. Miss Watt kindly gave special permission to members of the Society to visit the Hall, which is a fine specimen of an ancient Lancashire manor-house in the Elizabethan black-and-white half-timbered style. The outlines of the moat still remain, the principal entrance being approached by a bridge. The interior is distinguished by the beauty of its corridors and the great hall, which contains carved wainscoting from Holyrood. The members were met at Hunt's Cross by carriages, and on the way to Speke Hall visited the Hutt, the ancient residence of the Irelands; and after viewing Speke Hall, drove to Hale, where Hale Hall, the present residence of the Ireland-Blackburne family, was seen standing in its beautiful park. A visit was subsequently paid to Hale Church, where lie the remains of the celebrated "Child of Hale," who is said to have been 9 feet 3 inches in height.

The EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made a tour in Holderness on September 22, visiting Withernsea, Skeffling, Welwick, and Winestead. The feature of the excursion was the visit to the "Church of Birstall, alias Skeffling, dedicated to Saint Helen," which was described by Mr. W. T. Walker, of Hull. The history of the old church is certainly more interesting than its architecture, and Mr. Walker stated that it would never have been erected had it not been for the serious encroachments of the River Humber, which swept away the Priory of Birstall and the ancient church. The present church was completed and consecrated in 1470. A visit was paid to the manor house at Skeffling, now occupied by Mr. Medforth, farmer. Here there is what is described as an arch from the old Priory of Birstall. Mr. Walker has no hesitation in assigning the relic to the fifteenth century. It cannot therefore come from the Priory, but may, he thinks, have formed part of the original porch of the present church, removed some time in the eighteenth century. Tuke's map of 1786 shows the Priory on the shore of

the Humber, and Poulson tells us it was "swept away by the frightful encroachments of the sea." It was an alien Priory, monks having been sent over from Normandy to establish a permanent cell in order to look after their property in Holderness, which had been given them by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle. But when trouble arose between England and France the position of alien Priorities became intolerable, and at length the Abbey of Albemarle (now Aïmale), sold the Holderness property to the Abbey of Kirkstall in 1394.

At Welwick some notes on the church and by-law men's accounts were read by Mr. Miles. The church tower dates from the early part of the thirteenth century, and the most interesting object in the church itself is the tomb of an ecclesiastic, evidently inspired by the beautiful Percy tomb in Beverley Minster. There is a tradition that it was brought from Birstall Priory, but this is not supported by reliable evidence. A brass in memory of William Wright and his wife, of Plewland, who died in 1618 and 1621 respectively, recalls the fact that two members of the family were involved in the Gunpowder Plot conspiracy. Leaving Welwick, the party drove to Winestead to see the Hildyard monuments. The monuments are of extraordinary interest. There is a large black marble slab with the brasses of a man, a woman, and thirteen kneeling children, probably belonging to 1540; and there are effigies with a great display of heraldry, which is puzzling even to experts. From Winestead the party drove to Patrington, and thence by rail to Hull.

In the evening the annual dinner was held, followed by the annual meeting of the Society, when a satisfactory report was presented.

THE YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion on September 26 to the churches at Darrington, Womersley, and Campsall. Meeting in Southgate, Pontefract, the members first made a hurried inspection of the old Hermitage over which the Dispensary has been erected. The oratory is a small chantry that projects under the street, and appears to have been used for temporary purposes of worship or contemplation in the fifteenth century. It is reached by winding steps excavated in the solid rock, and these continue to a much lower depth, where the hermit, Adam de Laythorpe, is supposed to have dwelt. This remarkable staircase contains sixty-five steps, and the stonework is extremely well preserved. Over the door of the cave there appeared the initial letters of "Deo in Trinitate Jesu Christo." The oratory was closed at the Reformation; thirty years ago its roof was broken into by drainage excavators, and a supporting pillar had to be inserted.

The journey to the churches, which stand in pretty rural surroundings to the south and south-east of the ancient borough, was made by brake and motor. Mr. S. D. Kitson acted as guide and exponent of the architectural features. Darrington Church is a fine stone building in the Norman and later styles, and grew from a small beginning by frequent addition and alteration in the middle ages. To the late Norman tower was attached an aisleless nave and chancel, and in the thirteenth century north and south aisles were thrown out. When the tower was underpinned, it

was found that rock burials had taken place beneath the structure. An interesting feature is the stone gallery in the east end of the north aisle, which, like the turret by which it is reached, appears to belong to the fifteenth century. The gallery has three arcades on either side, and it probably led to the rood loft. On the north side of the chancel is a recumbent figure in chain armour and shield, dating from 1300, and supposed to be the effigy of Warren de Scargill, who married Clarissa de Stapleton, or "Stappleton," as it is called on the tombstones of the period. Another interesting feature is an ancient sculpture of the Crucifixion, which was brought from Cridling Park a few years ago, the cross having two transverse beams.

Womersley Church is principally of the Decorated style, with some traces of Norman work. Cruciform in shape, it has a broad, massive central tower, surmounted by a stone broach spire. North and south aisles are thought to be additions of the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century. A stone coffin lid shows the figure of a Crusader, and on the east side of the arch at the south door appears a rather incomplete inscription in Norman French. The visitors were shown an ancient crucifix of peculiar workmanship, which was unearthed in the nave in the 'sixties. It is supposed to have been made of Limoges enamel, but bears marks of an earlier style, and may date from the latter part of the twelfth or the early part of the thirteenth century.

Internally the church at Campsall looks quite austere compared with that of Womersley; nevertheless, it is, as Mr. Kitson pointed out, one of the finest and most interesting churches in Yorkshire. It is a Transitional, or late Norman, building, with an exceptionally fine western tower having four arches. Two chambers on the south side date from approximately the same period as the tower. An arch at the east end of the north aisle is Norman, and must originally have been out of doors, which goes to show that the old twelfth-century material was used in the rebuilding in the fourteenth century. The rood screen is fifteenth-century work, quite unrestored, and bears a long inscription.

On Thursday, September 25, the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion to Salisbury. The Cathedral was inspected under the guidance of the Rev. Canon Bourne; and after lunch, the party were conducted over the extensive excavations at Old Sarum by Colonel Hawley, who, with Mr. St. John Hope, has directed the work of the last year or two. On the following day a large party of members and friends of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE also visited Salisbury. Having motored first to Amesbury for lunch and thence to Stonehenge, the party were addressed by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, who, standing on one of the fallen monoliths, gave a clear statement as to what is known and what may be surmised as to the origin and meaning of the world-famous circle of stones. The members then motored back to Old Sarum, and after tea were taken over the castle excavations by Colonel Hawley, and over the cathedral excavations by Mr. St. John Hope, who both gave lucid accounts of what the spade had revealed. A full account of what has been done at Old Sarum appeared in last month's *Antiquary*, pp. 388-390.

At the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on September 30 the papers read were "Notes on the History of St. Stephen's Green," by Mr. E. W. Smyth; "Dungory Castle, Kinvara," by Mr. R. J. Kelly; and "Items from the Churchwardens' Accounts, 1484 to 1600, of St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin," by the Rev. J. L. Robinson.

Other meetings have been the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on October 2, when Mr. F. W. Reader gave an illustrated lecture on "The Bastions or Wall Towers of London"; the excursion of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Saffron Walden and Thaxted on September 25; the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on September 24; the annual meeting of the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on October 1; the last summer meeting (in Sturminster Newton and District) of the DORSET FIELD CLUB on September 16; the visit to Camberwell of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on September 20; and the excursion to Avington Park, near Winchester, where Mr. Dale read a paper on the history of Avington House, of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

BOOK-PRICES CURRENT. Vol. XXVII. London: Elliot Stock, 1913. Demy 8vo., pp. x+850. Price 25s. 6d.

The first four parts of *Book-Prices Current* for 1913 have been noticed in the *Antiquary* from time to time as they have appeared. Part V. contains the conclusion of the Huth sale, and some miscellaneous sales held in June and July last, with the title-page, introduction, etc., for the volume, and the usual admirably full and well-arranged index, filling 119 double-columned pages of small type. The season which began in October, 1912, was unusually busy, and may be fairly regarded as one of the most successful on record. "Books of every class and kind," says Mr. Slater, in his Introduction, "have never ceased to pour into and from the London auction-rooms during the last nine months." More than sixty high-class sales have taken place in London alone, and the total sum realized closely approaches £200,000. The Huth sale was an important contribution to this total, but apart from that the turnover was immense. The average sum realized was £50s. 7d., the highest yet recorded. This means that many expensive books have come into the market and have fetched higher prices than they would formerly have done. Mr. Slater points out once again that the much-sought-after collector's books are becoming dearer and dearer, but, on the other hand, that more ordinary books are falling in value—"to such an extent

that a good and useful library might be formed at the present time for about a third less than would have been possible a dozen years ago." With the sales of such an exceptionally important and full season to record, this volume of *Book-Prices Current* is naturally of even greater value than usual. It is difficult now to imagine a bookseller's, bookbuyer's, booklover's, collector's world without *Book-Prices Current*. We congratulate both Mr. Slater and the publishers on the production of the twenty-seventh volume of this invaluable record, compiled with such careful accuracy and thoroughness, so well printed, and so punctually issued.

* * *
OUR ANCESTORS: SCOTS, PICTS, AND CYMRY; AND WHAT THEIR TRADITIONS TELL US. By Robert Craig MacLagan, M.D. London and Edinburgh: T. N. Foulis, 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. xii+448. Price 5s. net.

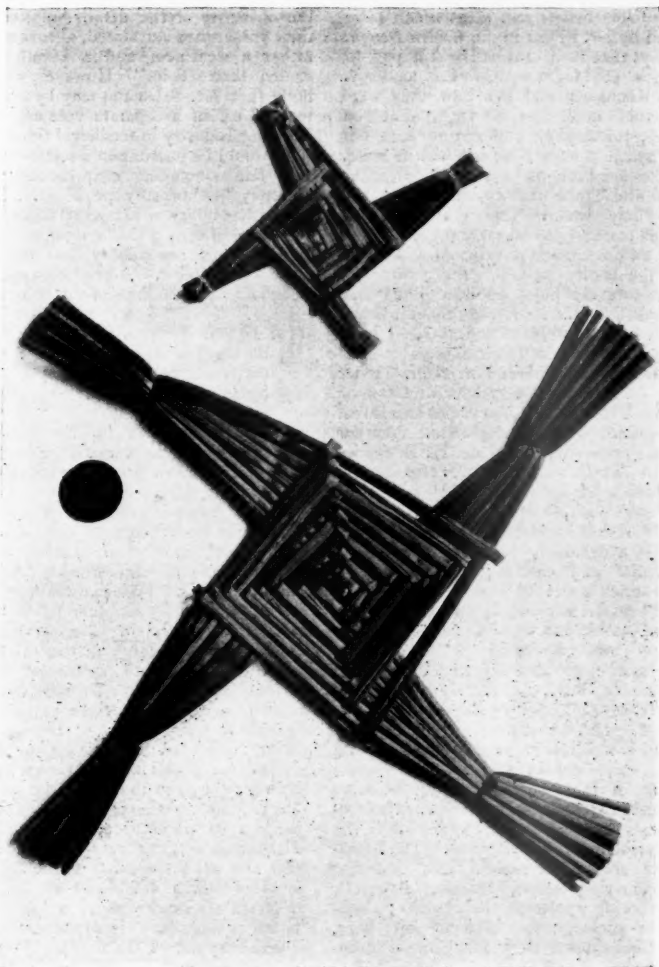
The title of this book will hardly find acceptance with those who are of opinion that the Picts were exterminated or driven out of these islands some ten or twelve centuries ago. Other readers, again, may complain that their ancestors were neither Scots nor Cymry. It is obvious that no inconsiderable proportion of the modern British people may be presumed to derive their blood from other sources. Many, indeed, have good reason for believing that "our ancestors" were living in France or the Netherlands as recently as the beginning of the eleventh century, and in some cases at much later dates. These considerations, however, do not materially affect the matter in question, although they ought to be kept in view.

Like Dr. MacLagan's previous work, his latest book shows that he has read widely of the subjects dealt with by him. It displays also the same discursive tendency, combined with the expression of strong individual opinions, in etymologies and otherwise, and the same gallant disregard of criticism. Writing of this description lays itself open to attack on every side. It assuredly does not follow "scientific" methods. There is scarcely a page that does not contain something to provoke controversy. Nevertheless, such a book as this has the merit of individuality. More cautious writers are apt to push caution to such an extreme that they scarcely ever make a really definite statement. Dr. MacLagan certainly does not err in this direction. His pages, however, are full of suggestiveness and life—both admirable qualities. For example, his remarks (pp. 22-24, 234, 418, 419) identifying the Brigantes with the followers of the original of Brigit—whose worship was distinguished by the maintenance in her sanctuary of a perpetual fire by virgin priestesses—are deserving of much consideration; as also his suggestion "that the queen of the Brigantes represented a female sacred hierarchy, having probably the same ritual as those funereally-dressed, torch-flourishing furies who met Paulinus on the Menai Straits." Further, he links the people of the Dea Brigantia with the Tuatha Dé, or Dananns—a race figuring prominently in Gaelic tradition. But although the book is to be commended for qualities of this order, it will readily be understood that it does not fall within the category of impeccable archæological works.

ULSTER FOLKLORE. By Elizabeth Andrews, F.R.A.I. With 14 illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1913. 8vo., pp. xiv + 121. Price 5s. net.

Readers of the *Antiquary* have had a taste of the quality of Miss Andrews's work in one or two chapters,

records stories and legends which she has herself collected, and describes customs and beliefs with which she has first-hand acquaintance. Hence the value of the book. There is much legendary lore about the fairies and traditionary matter concerning the wee folk. The Ulster peasantry have few or no



RUSH AND STRAW CROSSES.

which are included, revised, and enlarged in the attractively produced volume before us. This is no scissors and paste compilation of folklore. Miss Andrews has not gone to printed sources of information, but supplies fresh and valuable matter. She knows Ulster and Ulster folk well, and she here

stories or traditions of fairies of the few-inches-high type. The "wee folk" to them were diminutive men and women. Miss Andrews refers to the theories advanced by Mr. David MacRitchie and other writers which link these fairy legends and traditions with the actual existence of pigmy races in the

Europe of long ago. The subject is one of great interest, and the stories and traditions which Miss Andrews has here collected add valuable material for discussion. Some curious particulars of harvest customs are given. Some of these—the throwing of the sickle and other observances connected with the ingathering of the last handful of corn—are closely akin to old harvest customs in various parts of England. They touch beliefs and ideas which have been fully treated by Dr. Frazer in the *Golden Bough*. Miss Andrews says that rush crosses are still put up in many cottages at Maghera, Co. Londonderry. One Daniel McKenna showed her how they were made. "He told me," she writes, "that on St. Bridget's Eve, January 31, children are sent out to pull rushes, which must not be cut with a knife. When these rushes are brought in, the family gather round the fire and make the crosses, which are sprinkled with holy water. The wife or eldest daughter prepares tea and pancakes, and the plate of pancakes is laid on the top of the rush cross. Prayers are said, and the family partake of St. Bridget's supper. The crosses are hung up over doors and beds to bring good luck. In former times sowans or flummery was eaten instead of pancakes. I have heard of similar customs in other places." Miss Andrews may like to be reminded that Dr. Frazer published notes on similar rude crosses of straw or rushes as used in Ulster in the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland for 1892. Another brief paper on the same subject, by Mr. H. S. Crawford, appeared in that *Journal* for 1908. The illustration on p. 437, which we are permitted to reproduce from Miss Andrews's book, shows two of these crosses; the larger is of rushes, and the smaller of straw. *Ulster Folklore* is a decidedly useful addition to the literature of belief and custom; while those to whom the scientific aspect of such studies makes little appeal will find it a readable and entertaining book. It is well printed and well illustrated.

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ENGLISH INDUSTRIES OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By L. F. Salzmänn, B.A., F.S.A. London: Constable and Co., Ltd., 1913. Crown 8vo., pp. xii + 260. Price 6s. 6d. net.

Mr. Salzmänn is well known as a painstaking and competent antiquary, and in this modest volume presents the fruits of wide researches among the dusty stores of the Record Office and elsewhere. The subtitle well describes the book as an introduction to the industrial history of mediæval England. The industries dealt with are mining—coal, iron, lead and silver, tin; quarrying—stone, marble, alabaster, chalk; metal-working; pottery—tiles, bricks; cloth-making; leather-working; and brewing—ale, beer, cider; with a final chapter on "The Control of Industry." The scope of the book is too restricted to permit of much detail, but in each section Mr. Salzmänn gives an admirably clear outline or summary, based on a large collection of facts, of the conditions—hours, wages, methods, etc.—under which each industry was carried on from its known introduction up to varying dates within the sixteenth century. Footnotes give references to leading or typical sources of information, so that the book, while giving a general view of mediæval industrial conditions, will

suggest to the student how and in what directions he can usefully pursue his studies. Our one regret is that Mr. Salzmänn should have found it necessary to omit one of the most important of industries, that of building. He explains that the omission is not due to oversight, but that having collected a great mass of material he came to the conclusion "that the available material was so exceedingly technical, and the obscurity of the details so greatly in excess of their value when elucidated, as to render such a section rather a weariness and a stumbling-block to the student than a help." However, we shall cherish the hope that Mr. Salzmänn may by and by see his way to give us, in a separate volume, an account of the Building Industry in mediæval times on a larger scale than would be possible in a section of the book before us. The concluding chapter on "The Control of Industry"—"broadly speaking . . . either external, by parliamentary or municipal legislation, or internal, by means of craft gilds"—though it suffers from compression, is a remarkably clear summary. There is an excellent index. A brief bibliography would have increased the usefulness of the book to students.

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THE BIRTH OF THE OPAL: A CHILD'S FANCIES. By Daphne Allen. London: George Allen and Co., Ltd., 1913. Crown 4to, pp. 95 + 12 plates (some in colour), and many illustrations in the text. Price 5s. net.

In the *Antiquary* for September of last year Dr. Cox gave an appreciation of the very remarkable *Child's Visions* of Miss Daphne Allen, aged twelve years. The warm reception which was accorded to that exemplification of youthful genius by both Press and public has encouraged the publishers to produce the present companion volume, which contains a collection of the child-artist's drawings illustrating secular themes. First come a number of short fairy stories, written by Daphne Allen herself, which accompany and explain some of the drawings; these are followed by a large number of drawings for which the artist supplies no explanation, but for which her introducer, Mr. Walter D. Ellis, has supplied "selections from the poets which suggest similar lines of thought or imagination." "It must be clearly understood," adds Mr. Ellis, "that the drawings were in no way suggested by the poems or by any outside agency; they are the pure fruit of the child's own fancy, done as the spirit moved her, without any purpose of publication." Mr. Ellis's selection of illustrative extracts has been made with judgment, and are often singularly felicitous. The drawings, most of which are noted as done at the age of thirteen, are marked by the same qualities as those which distinguished the drawings in *A Child's Visions*. There may not be the depth of suggestiveness which so startled one now and again in Daphne Allen's treatment of sacred themes, but there is an extraordinary wealth of fancy and imagination, with perhaps a greater degree of power in the handling of details. Such colour drawing as "Love in a Mist" (facing p. 40), or the lovely "Convulvulus Fairy" (frontispiece), is purely delightful, both as draughtsmanship and on account of the delicate suggestiveness of the treatment. The coloured drawing of "Night" (facing p. 72) is another very remarkable piece of

work. The text drawings show in many cases decided firmness of line as well as grace of fancy and execution. The "Cupid Meditating" (p. 41) and "Cupid Resting" (p. 51), drawn at the ages of twelve and thirteen respectively, are extraordinary pieces of work for so youthful an artist. Miss Daphne Allen should have a brilliant future, and in days to come these charming books, which embody so much grace and beauty, will be diligently sought for.

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A SAUNTER THROUGH KENT WITH PEN AND PENCIL. Vol. X. By Charles Igglesden. Illustrated by X. Willis. Ashford, Kent: *Kentish Express Office* [1913]. Large 8vo., pp. 82. Price 2s. 6d.

This is the tenth and last part of a work in which Mr. Igglesden conducts his readers on a round of visits to many of the picturesque old towns, villages, and hamlets of one of the most beautiful counties of England. This concluding part, which is illustrated by many clever sketches from the facile pencil of Mr. Willis, includes the villages of Brabourne, Bircholt, Smeeth, Selbridge, Nonington, and Womenswold. Mr. Igglesden gossips pleasantly about the earlier history of each place, traces carefully the architectural features of the churches, notes any buildings or spots with special associations, and conveys much information in an easy style. Both Smeeth and Brabourne are associated with the fortunes of the Scott family, one of whom was the sixteenth-century Reginald Scott, well known to antiquaries as the author of *The Discovery of Witchcraft*, a facsimile of whose signature is imprinted upon the cover of this book. Mr. Igglesden gives many particulars of the family and of the memorials of their departed greatness to be found in both Brabourne and Smeeth Churches. Within the chancel rails of Brabourne Church is the stone heart shine which is said to have contained the heart of one of the Balois, the ancestors of the Scott family. The chapters on these two families are particularly readable; but the whole book is well done, and should do much to develop intelligent interest in local history and associations.

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A HISTORY OF THREEKINGHAM WITH STOW, LINCOLNSHIRE. Attempted by W. A. Cragg. Illustrations. Sleaford: *W. K. Morton and Sons*, 1913. Small 4to., pp. 155. Price 6s. net.

The modesty of Mr. Cragg's statement on the title-page that he has "attempted" the history of his parish disarms criticism. But, indeed, except for some eccentric punctuation and an occasional misprint, such as the "Black Dearth" on p. 27, there is not much room for fault-finding. Mr. Cragg has brought together a very considerable mass of detail concerning the history of Threekingham, largely gathered from the Close Rolls, Patent Rolls, Feet of Fines, and other original sources. Any man who does this spade-work for his parish and prints it in orderly and intelligible fashion, deserves well of his district, and is sure of the thanks of students. Mr. Cragg's arrangement is strictly chronological. He does not jump about from subject to subject, but brings everything—the descent of lands, ecclesiastical history, social history, every side of parochial history indeed—

into one strict chronological order. There is much to be said for this method, and Mr. Cragg has certainly carried it out well, and with satisfactory results. The parish accounts yield much interesting seventeenth- and eighteenth-century detail. The history closes with 1876, the reader being referred for information with regard to later years to the local newspapers. There are three appendices. The first gives a fairly complete list of the Vicars of Threekingham from about 1220 to the present day, with the authority stated for each entry. The second contrasts in tabular form the weather in A.D. 1330 and in A.D. 1790. The third consists of a paper read by Mr. Cragg on the occasion of an archaeological society's visit, and being merely a brief summary of what has already been stated in the book is a trifle superfluous. There is a fair index. Mr. Cragg has done a very useful piece of work, and his book should certainly be appreciated by students of Lincolnshire history and topography.

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We have received Fasc. II. of the new quarterly review—*Neapolis*, "Rivista di Archeologia, Epigrafia e Numismatica" (Naples, Francesco Perrella e Co.: Lire 5). Among the articles are "Spigolature vascolari nel museo di Taranto," by V. Macchioro and G. Bendinelli, with several illustrations; "L'Origine degli archi onarari e trionfali romani," with plans, by G. Spano; and "Il cippo del foro romano, e le epigrafi di lettera greca nel latina arcano," by F. Ribezzo. Prominent features of the review are notices of books and an account of the proceedings of the Commissione Archeologica comunale di Napoli, of which *Neapolis* is the organ. Under the latter head is a full account, with illustrations, of the works proceeding at the Church of San Lorenzo Maggiore in Naples.

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The new part of the Gypsy Lore Society's *Journal* (vol. VI., part 4) is largely devoted to careful studies of the tribe of Gypsy coppersmiths which came to this country in 1911, and have only recently left us. The principal article is by Mr. Eric O. Winstedt, while the Rev. F. G. Ackerley contributes a paper on "The Dialect of the Nomad Gypsy Coppersmiths," with texts and vocabulary. Mr. Winstedt discusses the origin of the tribe, their organization, appearance, physical characteristics, dress, household gear, manners, customs, trades, ceremonies, etc. It is a very valuable paper, bringing together, with many historical references, a vast amount of curious information. It is surprising that the Gypsy Lore Society still has less than 200 members. Considering the useful work that it does, it should receive increased support from those who are interested in the ethnology, history, linguistics, or folklore of outcast and nomad tribes. The Society's headquarters are at 21A, Alfred Street, Liverpool.

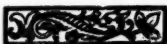
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The *Architectural Review*, October, contains articles on "The Baroque Palaces of Vienna," by Patrick Abercrombie; "Boodle's Club," by Stanley C. Ramsey; "Some Manorial Homes of 'Wessex,'" by Sidney Heath; and "Four Georgian Mantel-pieces," by I. C. Goodison; with much useful matter of professional interest, all lavishly and splendidly

illustrated. In the *Connoisseur*, October, we note especially papers on "Old Wrought-Iron Gates at Hampstead," by J. Starkie Gardner; "Staffordshire Pottery and its History"; and "Some Old Dutch Colonial Furniture," by J. Penry Lewis, C.M.G. The last-named is of considerable interest to Africanders, and to Dutch and Ceylon residents in England. Towards the end of the seventeenth century the Dutchman, it has been said, "was, *par excellence*, the cabinet-maker of Europe"; and Dutch furniture of good design and beautiful detail followed the planting of Dutch colonies and factories. The articles named, and every section of the magazine, are all freely and finely illustrated.

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We have on our table vol. ii., part 7, of Mr. H. Harrison's always welcome dictionary of *Surnames of the United Kingdom* (Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W.: Price 1s. net), covering the ground from Quodling to Rickson; and the new catalogue (Price 6d.) of the "Parish Register Series" of Messrs. Phillimore and Co., Ltd., 124, Chancery Lane, which, with the illustrative maps, shows what remarkable progress has been made in the scheme—which deserves the support of genealogists—of printing the whole of the Parish Registers in England (except such as have been already printed by others), dealing in the first instance with the Marriages from the beginning of each Register down to the early years of the nineteenth century. The index to the parishes already printed fills thirteen double-columned pages. The *Indian Antiquary*, August, and *Rivista d'Italia*, September, have also been received.



Correspondence.

"RUINED RUINS."

(*Ante*, p. 360.)

TO THE EDITOR.

IN reference to Mr. John Ward's timely letter, I would suggest the placing of an inscription on the circle of stones used at each Eisteddfod; this would prevent blunders in future years.

About ninety years ago there seems to have been a fashion in Ireland of erecting at large country seats mock Druidical temples and cromlechs. *En passant*, I do not know if this was ever a fashion in England.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

79, Talbot Street,
Dublin.

THE EXCAVATION OF OLD SARUM.

TO THE EDITOR.

IN the current issue is an interesting account under this heading. It is mentioned therein that "the whole of the castle has been practically reconstructed." I visited the ruins some ten days ago in company with a large gathering of the members of

the Archaeological Institute, and confess to have seen with some misgivings what is now going on at the castle. The excavations have unearthed the original old masonry, and merit all praise; but at the time we were there quite a number of masons were busily engaged in building entirely new walls of old flints upon the top of the ancient remains in question, with the probable result that in half a century or so those who come after us will find it hard to distinguish the old work from the new.

The inspection recalled somewhat painfully the late Lord Grimthorpe's unfortunate efforts at St. Albans Abbey, where, in 1887 and subsequent years, his "grim" lordship had new red tiles made upon the original Roman lines, and caused them to be used promiscuously in his unfortunate "restoration" of that once glorious fabric. To-day few, if any, can be quite sure which are the original and which are merely modern facsimiles.

The work in progress disclosing the lines of foundations of the old cathedral are of the highest interest, but it is to be sincerely hoped they will be left much as they have been found to be, and not built upon as are those of the castle.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park,
Exeter,
October 5, 1913.

THE RAVENSCAR DISCOVERY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Referring to the note on p. 366 of the October *Antiquary*, it is difficult to understand why these steps, which are 14 feet wide, should only be worn in the centre; and, seeing that there has certainly been no change of level here since Roman times, it is difficult to understand how they could have been well worn in deep water. Five steps, 14 feet wide, all cemented together, could hardly have fallen into the water from the cliff top without damage. Anyway, the Press gives particulars of the achievements of the diver's father, so we presume the report must be correct!

T. S.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 7, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.